CYCLES
All British Made
*Prices on request.*
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
*Prices on request.*
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 114 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | Arriva | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sanuki Maru | M. Tomita | 5,872 | [illegible] May | 19 May |
| Tambo Maru | N. Wada | 5,845 | 3rd May | 18th ,, |
| *Yamagata Maru | K. Ogawa | 3,807 | 17th ,, | 1st June |
| Yebashi Maru | J. Kinoshita. | 3,938 | 26th ,, | 10th June |
| Bombay Maru. | S. Yoshimatsu | 4352. | 2nd June | 17th ,, |
| Wakasa Maru. | C. Shirai. | 6074. | 8th June. | 23rd ,, |
| Bengal Maru | N. Yokota | 5898 | mid ,, | end ,, |
| Kamakura Maru. | Y. Okuno. | 5829. | 17th ,, | 1st July |
| Tokio Maru | B Takiguchi | 7047 | end ,, | mid ,, |

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### P. & O.

AND

### BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.**
**All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.**

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 20th May .. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | 11,430 |
| 27th ,, .. | NALDERA *.. .. | 15,825 |
| 3rd June .. | CHINA .. .. | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, .. | DONGOLA*.. .. | 8,083 |
| 17th ,, .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 24th ,, .. | EGYPT .. .. | 7,941 |
| 1st July .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,089 |
| 8th ,, .. | MALWA .. .. | 10,941 |
| 15th ,, .. | MANTUA .. .. | 10,902 |
| 22nd ,, .. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | 11,430 |
| 29th ,, .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,622 |
| 5th August | NARKUNDA .. | 16,118 |
| 12th ,, .. | NEVASA .. .. | 9,071 |
| 19th ,, .. | KASHGAR* .. | 8,840 |
| 19th ,, .. | KASHAGAR .. | 8,840 |
| 26th ,, .. | CHINA .. | 7,952 |

*KASHGAR, *DONGOLA — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only
*NALDERA, *MALWA, *NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18th May .. | MASHOBRA .. | 8,288 |
| 1st June .. | MANELA .. .. | 8,303 |
| 15th ,, .. | MADURA .. .. | 8,975 |
| 27th July .. | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| About .. | | |
| 10th June .. | SOUDAN .. .. | 6,696 |
| 29th ,, .. | SARDINIA .. .. | 6,684 |

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd June | NARKUNDA .. .. | 16,118 |
| 30th ,, .. | MOREA .. .. | 10,911 |
| 28th July .. | NALDERA .. .. | 15,825 |

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 15th May | LHASA .. | Karachi Coasting. 2 p.m. |
| 17th ,, | KAROA .. | E. & S. Africa. |
| 18th ,, | BARJORA .. | Karachi & P. Gulf.. |
| 19th ,, | LINGA .. | Karachi direct. |
| 19th ,, | VARSONA .. | Bnsrch direct via Karachi. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

### NOTICE.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.**
**CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.**

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.
Telephone No. 1288.

## BANKING

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:— 75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ..... Fully Paid ..... 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid ..... 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ... December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,01,79,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Karachi |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad City | Lahore |
| Ahmednagar | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Amballa | Mandalay |
| Amraoti | Mangalore |
| Amritsar | Masulipatam |
| Bangalore | Meerut |
| Bassein | Moulmein |
| Bellary | Mooltan |
| Benares | Muzaffarpur |
| Berhampore | Nagpore |
| Bezwada | Narayangunge |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nasik |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Negapatam |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.) | Cotcamund |
| Broach | Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada) |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Patna |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd.) | Peshawar |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Poona |
| Calicut | Quetta |
| Cawnpore | Rajahmandry |
| Chandpore (Pay Office) | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
| Chittagong | Rangoon |
| Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur) | Rawalpindi |
| Cochin | Salem |
| Coimbatore | Secunderabad |
| Colombo | Serajgunge (Pay Office) |
| Cuddalore | Sholapur |
| Dacca | Simla |
| Delhi | Sukkur |
| Erode | Surat |
| Guntur | Tellicherry |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | Trichinopoly |
| (Sub-Agency Parbhani) | Trivandrum |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | Tuticorin |
| Hubli | Vellore |
| Indore | Vizianagram |
| Jalgaon (East Khandesh) | Vizagapatam |
| Jalpaiguri | |
| Jubbulpore | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | ... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | ... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | ... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | ... | 30,45,920 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds | ... | 17,20,000 | 0 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Montgomery |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rohon |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Guiranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Multan City | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | Umballa Cantt. |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

## BANKING

### THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital Esc. | 48,000,000 | $ 00— £10,953,000 |
| Paid up Capital | 24,000,000 | $ 00— £ 5,328,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 24,000,000 | $ 00— £25,527,000 |

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Thrgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paule, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Brangança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimarares, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

## INSURANCE

### THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

**WANTED**

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 16, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

THE
### INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

## HOTELS.

*Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic* "LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

### Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

| For charges:— | Monthly | Daily |
|---|---|---|
| Special Class for kings. | 200—0 | 10—0 |
| 1st Class .. .. | 75—100 | 3—8—0 |
| 2nd Class .. .. | 50—70 | 2—8—0 |
| 3rd Class .. .. | 40—0 | 2—0 |

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of New and Secondhand English and American Motor-cars and Motor Trucks also Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Show cases, Furniture and safes belonging to The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Lamington Road, the whole stock-in-trade of the company consisting of New and secondhand English and American Motor Cars of different makes such as "Columbia," "Gardner," "Liberty", "Clemant Bayard", "Fiat", "Vinot", "Tulsa" as well as New Motor Trucks by Acason and Bethalcham of different Tonnage varying from 1½ tons to 3½ Tons, Motor Lamps, tools, Jacks, speedometres, Horns, Tyres, Tubes, general accessories, spare parts, machinery, setepney wheels, Repairing outfits, glass show-case, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, Iron safes, etc., etc.
The above will be sold first in one lot as a going concern and if the reserved bid is not reached the same will be sold off in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending buyers. Private offers for the whole running concern will be entertained before the day of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property with Oil Mill known as "The Kohinoor Oil Mill" with the Machinery at Parel Road, Chinchpogly.
Suit No. 1931 of 1921.
Parmanandas Jadavji Mody vs. Allarakhia Jivraj.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Parmanand Jadavji Modi, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 12th day of July, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses and the bungalow and the mill standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Chinchpogli, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,604 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. A/13455 and New Survey No. B/3619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. [illegible] (1) Street No. 91 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of late Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbhai Alibhai, on or towards the West by Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy subject to the provisions of the agreement dated the day of 1922, and made between Nanabhaie Hormusji Moos, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the first part, the said Parmanand Jadavji Modi of the second part, and the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the third part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th May, 1922.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1922, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Gum alibanum, sardines, arrowroots, Pware, hooks, plates, bricks, steel plates, S. bars, bolts and nuts, pipes, buckets rests, oats, dry fish, anto parts, catalogue dammar, oily cotton cork, dry dates, carpets, jam, casting, oil (empty cases), fish G. sheets, tubes, tent, buttons, tea, fruits, merchandise, hoop iron, coir rope, cotton goods, axle arms, fire works, cinema films, nails, P. effects, sundries, E'ware, wheel motor car, wood sample, wine fish plates gaspipe broken sugar sample crucibles, gum, potato starch, mutton, G. bags, helmets, caramels, machinery, malted milk.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Machinery, Hardware, Steam Sterns, Steam Windless, Bronze Propellers, Thermo Tank Motors, Brass Cocks and Valves, Robi and Gardner Oil Engine, W. I. Tanks, Crow Bars, Shovels and Spades, Crabe Winches, Curciables, Ice Plants, Generating Sets, Verticle Steam Engine, Steam Disinfectors, Various Leather Goods, Singer Sewing Machine, Nimar, Cart Bodies, Forges, W. I. Cast Iron and Steel Scrap, Workshop Tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18th, and FRIDAY the 19th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent, in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down:
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Hajii Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th May, 1922.

### THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

**Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.**
**Head Office and Girgaum Branch.**

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent return on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield

**Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.**
**Current Accounts 3 % p. a.**

*For further particulars apply to*—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building
Fort, Bombay

HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhat
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

## REMEMBER

### "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

### G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Land.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "DE DION" MOTOR CAR.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 1265 OF 1922.
Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer Plaintiffs.
vs
Yasmant Raghunth ..... Defendants.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst. at p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs Mulji Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer and in accordance with the decree passed on 29th April, 1922 in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Yasmant Raghunath.
One "Di Dion" Motor car four cylinders, 12/14 H.P., 1908 model four seater engine No. 2359, highest speed 30 and weight 20 cwt and which is registered in the office of the Police Commissioner under No. 231 of 1921.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1922.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES AND MAGAZINES, TENT, STOVES, SADDLERY, ONE ENGLISH-MAKE CANOE SHAPE VICTORIA AND ONE WALER HORSE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc, etc.
2 bales Coats and 40 Oil Stoves.
By the order of the Office concerned:—
49 pieces of Grey Cotton Shirtings.
Property of several officers:—Vol. of Society magazines, tent, stoves, saddlery, clothes, boots, curry powder in tins, bottles of Bengal chutney etc.
Property of one gentleman:—
One English Windover-make Canoe shape victoria and one Waler horse complete.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1922.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

## REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

## SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 900, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. immediately Apply personally Dr. R. D. MODY, 395, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni.
A R3721

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for a Ginning and Pressing Factory and a DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for an Up-country Mills in Berars, Apply Box No. 8033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12977

WANTED—SURVEYORS and LEVELLERS (those acquainted with Irrigation survey work preferred), only experienced men need apply stating terms to The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, MANGROL (Kathiawar).
A C13062

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—The undersigned have vacancies for qualified draftsmen trained in an Architect's Office. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience and salary required to JACKSON & BARKER, Architects, 22, Broadway, Madras.
A R3704

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An energetic and experienced INDIAN OVERSEER (preferably a Punjabi) capable of using instruments, surveying, laying out buildings and making drawings. Salary up to Rs. 200 per month according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD., Shahabad, Deccan, G. I. P. Railway.
A C13048

WANTED A REPORTER for the Punjab Legislative Council on Rs. 300-15-450. Apply stating (1) speed in Shorthand and typing, (2) previous reporting experience, if any, (3) academical qualification, (4) whether in Government service or not. Applications should reach the undersigned by 20th May, 1922. An open competition will be held by the end of May. SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PUNJAB.
A C13000

MEERUT COLLEGE.

WANTED—AN M.A. IN PERSIAN AS Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic on Rs. 200—5—250 and an M.Sc., as Assistant Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 150—5—175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. All applications should reach the PRINCIPAL, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by 30th June.
A C13064

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY:—(1). POST-CHIEF REVENUE OFFICER, (2). Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. (3) Applicants must possess thorough knowledge of Revenue work. English and Dev Nagri. (4) Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned) and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June to CHOUDHRI GIRDHARI LAL, B.A. LL.B. (Cantab) Senior Minister in His Highness' Government. Alwar.
A C13019

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW second floor, European habitation, 103, Gowalia Tank. Address DHANJI JANI, Bombay Garage 40, Apollo Bunder.
C R3691

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3597

TO LET—Offices and show rooms on Ballard Plots, available in whole floors or smaller areas. Rent Rs. 35 per 100 square feet and upwards according to accommodation. Apply to Box No. 8029, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
C R3639

TO LET—Space for small office, 3rd floor, "Arya Bhavan" Building, No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road. Apply Box No. 8045 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3675

TO LET.—Two GODOWNS, one on Jacob Circle and other on Modikhana in Fort, for particulars see LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Stret, Fort.
C R3689

TO BE LET—At Bandra, just touching the sea-shore Danda Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow, ground and first floor of a newly constructed Bungalow, from the 1st June, 1922. Apply on the spot, or Mr. KAPADIA, Architect, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R3668

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all glocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3462

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET pacca stones built two GODOWNS, one measuring about 2,200 sq. ft. and another about 1,700 sq. ft. and also a third pacca built GODOWN area about 500 sq. ft., all in our Workshop compound, behind the Byculla Club. Apply for particulars to N. POWELL and Co., Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
C C12985

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. B. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, or the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R3462

## HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

## PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—LAND in or near Bombay for Factory purposes. Long lease with option of purchase, must be reasonable. Apply Box No. 8053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R13021

WANTED—A SPINNING & WEAVING MILL on lease in Bombay Presidency. Those who wish should communicate with Box No. 8051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3696

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO SELL a handsomely fitted DISPENSARY, aristocratic locality. Rent cheap. Apply to Box No. 8042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3664

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.
ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
364, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

WANTED—A Second-hand PORTABLE ENGINE with Bailer combined from 40 to 50 h.p. Apply to the AGENTS, NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, 211, Horaby Road, Fort.
K R3711

FOR SALE.—Two No. 14 Model LINO TYPE MACHINES, 30 ems. Apply Managing Agents, the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 388, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
K R3722

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P. 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

## BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—The latest 1922 LIBERIAN Pictorial Issues, 5 Registration complete, Triangles only, Rs. 1/15. 5 Ordinary 1 to 10c. 15as. 5 Service 1 to 10c. 15as. All Used. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13009

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3698

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

## HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL,
NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal.
C13091

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—A brand new, elegant Canoe-shaped VICTORIA and HORSE. Apply Box No. 8061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3719

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Upright BOBBIN WINDERS with 280 bobbins, lift 4½" Henry Livesey make. Can be seen working. Please write to Box No. 8060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R13054

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3539

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12932

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER for a printing press with a daily newspaper in Urdu for which the declaration is ready. Only waiting a financial partner to take up the work. Very profitable. Apply Box No. 8047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3682

WANTED—In MORTGAGE, Rs. 1,50,000 on building construction work in progress on a valuable, sea side, plot in Bombay. The amount to be paid by instalments of Rs. 30,000 as the work progresses. Apply Box No. 8058, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R3706

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TIGER SKIN 9' ft. Head mounted snarling Rs. 200 Leopard skin 8' ft. similarly mounted Rs. 60. Both fresh by taxidermist with red baize frilling lined, claws, whiskers complete. Write A CAW KATNI. E.I.R. C.P.
T R3694

INFORMATION.—If you pleased to do the independence work or service you should write us for the samples and management of work at the following address To, Messrs, B. MEVARI and BROTHERS, Mahomad Wadi, Baroda. R3644

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. by 2⅓), Hand picked Saffron Rs. 3 per tola, Hive collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola, Ladies' Silk embroidered leather Hand Bags Rs. 3-2 each, Felt Boots for hill use Rs. 12-8 and Chaplis (Sandals) with Leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply every thing manufactured or obtainable in Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir)."
T R3543

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Manickganj, Dist. Dacca.
M C12966

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! SHOES!!!!

WE GUARANTEE OUR SHOES TO BE the cheapest and best procurable canvas with durable Motor Tyre soles, first quality, only Rs. 4-15; soft calf derby, Rs. 6-12; brogue, Rs. 7-15; chrome derby, Rs. 8-15; brogue Rs. 10-4; Ladies' brogue with fringed tongues. Rs. 9-15; superior, Rs. 14-8; men's superior, Rs. 14-8. Packing and postage extra. BENGAL-NAGPUR AGENCY, Main Road, Ranchi.
T C13037

POSTAL RATES FROM 24th APRIL.

TWO and a half tola weights to be had separately or along with our Letter-weighing Scales.
THE "SPARLING" PATENT LOCK-WORKE, No. (5785—f-m) 24s per
Aligarh, U. P.
T 3636

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—Prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Jacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mamamoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATKA MANT" (Dacca); (7). "KUHI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.
MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.
Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., Via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

## PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going-cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

DISCLAIMER.

OUR ATTENTION has been brought to a notice appearing in the Daily Papers to the effect that a firm named D. MOHANLAL and CO., carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market has gone into insolvency under suit No. 406 of 1922 of the Bombay High Court. We hereby beg to inform the public that we have absolutely no connection and have nothing to do with the Said firm.
D. MOHANLAL & CO.,
Jackeria Masjid, Bombay 3.
R3723

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES, EMPTY, CASES, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sale by Public Auction of Waste of all sorts, etc., etc., which was fixed on Tuesday, the 16th instant; to take place in the compound of the Hong-Kong Mill premises has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 18th Instant at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at the same place.
For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANT WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1922.
C13033

DEVOLOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 600 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.
The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.
Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.
E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C13038

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 150 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1921, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 15th May, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-0 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 5th May, 1922, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th May to 14th May, 1922, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
JALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C12867

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Huzur Office at Dharampur.
Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.
1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey.
5. Catechue
6. Asindra and Timri leaves
7. Minor Forest product.
(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12206

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—
(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhyud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.
(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C13118

## PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO. INC. (U.S.A.) have REMOVED their Bombay Office from Apollo Street, Fort, to 83C, CLERK ROAD, near Jacob Circle.
C13055

THE PLANATE MILLS LTD

SALE OF CLEAN HARD WASTE.

THE SALE of the WASTE, advertised by us on the 15th instant at the Mills, has been CANCELLED. The said sale of Waste will be made at the Company's Office 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
C13051 Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.
AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13040

THE OUDH GINNING & PRESSING MILLS CO, LTD, HARDOI

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the entire factory belonging to the above Company is FOR SALE. The factory consists of 40 single-roller gins, one kappas opener, one cotton baling Press, one two-ton ice machine, three chakkis, four kolhus, one disintigrator, one saw-bench, one Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler, one Loco-type boiler, three engines, one lathe etc., with land and buildings situated quite close to Hardoi G. & R. Railway station and Hardoi grain mart. Intending purchasers are requested to write to the undersigned for full particulars.
B. K. DUTT,
C13053 Secretary.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SHANKER VEDANTA PRIZE.

THE SHANKER VEDANTA PRIZE of Swami Shri Madhusudananda Sarasvati of Matar of the value of Rs. 150 will be awarded (1) to a graduate of not more than five years standing of the Benares Hindu University, or (2) to a graduate of not more than five years standing who has taken the degree of Dharmashastri of the said University; who writes the best essay in Gujrati or Hindi on "The Mayavada of Sankaracharya."
The essay must be sent in a sealed and registered cover so as to reach the Registrar of the Benares Hindu University on or before the 1st of January, 1923. Each essay is to have some motto prefixed to it and is to be accompanied with a sealed cover containing the candidate's name and full address and bearing the same motto outside. No part of the essay should contain the name of the candidate.
The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.
SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar, Benares Hindu
C13061 University, Benares.

THE HIND RUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders who have not paid the 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share, that their shares have been forfeited by the Board of Directors by resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on 12th April, 1922, and it has also been resolved that they will be held liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding the above forfeiture.
By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12893

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

REWARD OF Rs. 1000/-

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY will offer a reward of Rs. 1,000/- to any person or persons for information leading to the detection of the crime in which the Railway lines between Murtizapur and Kinkhed were maliciously tampered with at about 10 p.m. on 22nd March, 1922, with the result that 3 wagons and the Engine of a Mixed train were thrown down into the Nulla and the Driver and 2 Augwallas were killed.
All information should be communicated to the nearest Police Station.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th May, 1922.
C13035

REPARTICAO SUPERIOR DE AGRIMENSURA E MINAS DO ESTADO DA INDIA.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by order of the Portugues Government, Public Auction, of Government properties called "Minas" in Velim in the Province of Salsette, Goa, will take place on the 31st of May, 1922, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m., in the office of the Administrador do Concetho do Salsete, Goa.
All informations regarding the said properties are published in the Government Boletim Official, and the maps of the same are kept open for inspection in this Repartico Superior de Agrimensura e Minas, Nova Goa, and in the office of the Administrador do Concelho de Salsete, Margao.
Buyers are invited to be present in the said places on these days.
Repartico Superior de Agrimensura e Minas em Nova Goa, 29 de Abril de 1922.
O Official esrivao dos processos.
JOSE BASILIO DE SA
visto
O Director dos Services do Agrimensura e Minas.
B. C. Da Costa
C13041

## PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 27, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C13042

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chonicle."
K N

WARNING TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS

LOST by our Agent Mr. P. J. Kohiyar, Bombay, 1 Order Book, 1 Price List and 18 Sample Books. Dealers, beware of fraudulent canvassers presenting samples without letter of Authority from us in our Printed Form, bearing our Stamp and Signature.
THE KERALA WEAVING CO.,
Cannanore (Malabar).
C13059

DIRECTORATE OF DEVOLOPMENT.

GHATKOPER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. I.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 997 dated 9th May, 1922, published in Government Gazette, dated 11th May, 1922, Part I page 1035, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.
E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
C13056 Arbitrator.

DIRECTORATE DEPARTMENT

SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. III.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A. 992, dated the 9th May, 1922, published in "Government Gazette" dated 11th May, 1922, Part I, page 1035, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the Offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.
E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
C13057

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Sanuki Maru" were hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Calicut and Tellicherry on the 14th May, 1922, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signatures without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at No. 15 Shed Victoria Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for Survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

## LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DURGABAI, widow of Parshuram Balkrishna Joshi of Poona Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 65, Rawiwar Peth, Poona City, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
DIGAMBER ANANDRAO PAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the 12th year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 20th day of April, 1922.
C12929

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# RIVALRY IN FLATTERY.

## MR. SASTRI'S INDISPENSABILITY.

## THE CHARACTER OF HIS MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

On the eve of his departure to Australia and other Dominions for pleading equality of status to Indians settled there, the Right Hon. Sastri received, to-night, a hearty send-off at a great official banquet held by His Excellency the Viceroy at His residence.

The following is H. E. the Viceroy's speech:—

"I have invited you here to-night to do honour to the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri and I now ask you to join me in wishing him success and god-speed on the great mission which will shortly take him away temporarily from India. Its importance is notably emphasised by a message I have been asked to deliver to Mr. Sastri from the Secretary of State. It is as follows:—"Before you depart for Australia, New Zealand, and Canada at the invitation of the Governments of those dominions as a representative of the Government of India, I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my sense of the high importance of your mission for India and the Empire. The eloquence and the cogency of your appeals were largely instrumental in the success achieved by the representatives of India at the Premiers' Conference last year which placed on record a resolution recognising the rights of citizenship of Indians lawfully domiciled in other parts of the Empire. The ready acceptance of that resolution by the Prime Ministers of the great dominions which you will visit is a signal proof of the new status of the equal partnership won by India through her efforts and sacrifices during the war in councils of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It will now be your task to extend and quicken the spirit of harmony and goodwill to consult with leaders of political thought in the dominions and their constituent states and provinces as to the best means and methods of giving effect to the objects of the resolution and to bring home to their people the evidence of India's worthiness of her new status and her consciousness of common ideals and higher interests which she shares with them as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. No one better qualified than you could have been chosen to undertake this difficult and important mission in which I am confident you will achieve the greatest possible measure of success. You carry with you my most cordial good wishes."

VICEREGAL EULOGY.

This must assuredly be a gratifying tribute to our distinguished guest which will, I trust, be an encouragement to him in the great work he has undertaken. It simplifies my task tonight and expresses the substance of our thoughts. Yet I cannot part so easily from so tempting a subject and, as the head of the Government of India, I must give utterance to some of my own reflections, knowing full well that I shall be expressing sentiments of my colleagues in the Government and of all those who in India have regard to her interests as a partner of the British Empire. I shall not allude at length to my Right Hon'ble friends' past services to India and the Empire, for I feel assured that you will agree with me in holding that these services are already recognised as an important page in the history and that the chronicle of his activities will be read by future generations in India as marking an important step of progress in the relations between the British Government and India and in the development of India's place in the greatest Empire in the world. The part he, together with his colleague, the Maharao of Cutch, played at the meetings of the Imperial Conference in London and of the League of Nations at Genoa is already well known. Not content, as he might have been, to have rested upon his labours my Right Hon'ble friend then proceeded as the representative of India to the historic Washington Conference. Our Hon'ble guest of tonight has made us proud of him, to whom we entrusted the heavy responsibility of placing India's interests before those high tribunals, and I do not overstate the case when I assert that his bearing in these weighty conference, his high character, and his skill in argument and eloquence in expression have produced an effect on the representatives of our Empire and those of other nations which has markedly enhanced the good name of India and elevated the reputation of her people.

ATTACK AGAINST MR. SASTRI.

My Right Hon'ble friend has not escaped the fate of common experience of those who successfully discharged great national responsibilities. He has been attacked by some who have failed to appreciate his past services and the value of his coming mission. I feel assured that whilst he will devote proper attention to legitimate criticism or comment, he will pay no regard to those who, since his return to India, have striven merely to belittle his achievements. He will, I trust, rest convinced that he has throughout his efforts enjoyed the full confidence and earned the deep gratitude of those who have India's best interests close at heart. If proof were needed in India the unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly—that jealous guardian of public money—of the expenses of the mission on which he is now about to embark, places beyond doubt the value assigned by India to his services.

WHY HE GOES.

Let me briefly recall the reasons which led to Mr. Sastri proceeding on his mission to the Dominions. During the discussions in the Imperial-Conference last year he represented the views of Government and aspirations of the people of India on the subject of the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing dominions. We must not—indeed cannot—forget the invariable and invaluable support given to him by Mr. Montagu with the concurrence of his colleagues and of my Government. Mr. Sastri suggested that misapprehension might be removed and a clear understanding and sympathy established, if a deputation from India visited the Dominions and discussed the situation with their leading men. He expressed hopes that these conferences might lead to legislation to effect the desired changes. Who could doubt the wisdom of this idea? And I am glad to say that it was warmly welcomed by the Dominion Premiers, whom he is about to visit.

"IN SAFEST HAND."

It has now been decided that my Right Hon'ble friend will proceed alone and undertake this difficult task singlehanded. He might well quail before the burden he proposes to lift but he is undeterred by the difficulties of his task. My past experience of his tact and of the strength of his character inspires me to think that these delicate negotiations are in the safest of hands. We must not, however, be disappointed if they do not produce immediately the results we seek. For in these political negotiations patience is a great virtue. We must be patient. We have ground for trust, for I am confident that the seed that Mr. Sastri sows will, in the fullness of time, bear the harvest which should completely satisfy our legitimate hopes. I am glad to inform you that the Commonwealth of Australia, his first destination, has sent through me to our honoured representative a most cordial message of welcome and an offer of hospitality as an honoured guest of the Dominions during his visit. He goes forth on India's mission to other parts of the Empire—India no longer outside the door when the Councils of the Empire meet—but India present at the conferences taking her seat as a partner in the Empire.

SELF-CONGRATULATION.

Time was when the aspiration of her people led to agitation for some greater recognition of her place in the Empire, wonder whether even amongst the most sanguine it was ever thought that within a period of a few years she would have attained the status she now enjoys and to which the Secretary of State's message bears eloquent testimony. India has made such rapid strides within the last five years that I sometimes doubt whether we have fully appreciated the distance she has travelled. As Viceroy I naturally reflect upon her progress during this period, as Viceroy I am proud of it and am grateful to England for her recognition of India's position achieved through her efforts and through the sacrifices she made during the war.

WHAT IS INDIA'S PLACE?

There are some who ask what is India's place in the Empire? Where does she stand? The answer will be found in the history of the Imperial Councils of the last few years. We see in a rapid review India taking her place with the Home Government and the Dominions at the Imperial Conference, at the Imperial War Cabinet, at the Great Peace Conference, at the League of Nations, at the Washington Conference and, with them, affixing her signature to the great world treaties. I shall not pause to recall the names of those who have taken part in them. They are inscribed in the pages of history and so when Mr. Sastri arrives in the Dominions he will again meet those distinguished men with whom he sat last year and he will be conscious of his responsibility for an India which is a partner with those Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

A REMINISCENCE.

Let us wish him success in his mission. It is our mission, for we, the Government of India, are responsible for the views he will represent. These are already well-known to the Indian public and he may rely upon the fullest possible support from my Government. As I see Mr. Sastri, I recall the occasion when I first heard of him. It was in England before my departure for India and Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State, was speaking to me of the distinguished personalities of India. He told me of Mr. Sastri and from what he said I expected to find, as I have found, in Mr. Sastri an eloquent, forceful, and devoted servant of India. My knowledge of all the actions of Mr. Sastri on his various missions has deepened and strengthened these impressions and have no doubt that on his return we shall acclaim him as one who has added to the great services already performed. I give you the toast of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and wish him with all our hearts god-speed and success.

## MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Sastri responding said that the fact that he, a non-official, was chosen to represent the Government of India at international assemblies showed that the Government had in recent years completely identified itself with the people of India. The Indian Government was now completely national in spirit. Concerning the important question of the disabilities of Indians abroad, it was also a sign of rise in the status of India that she was now asked to treat directly on her own behalf and through her own representatives with Dominion Governments. A sequel to this fact, he was afraid, was not often realised by Indian critics. The Dominion Premiers, he said, doubtless sympathised with the demands of the Indians, showed readiness to understand the Indian cause and if possible to befriend it. Mr. Sastri regretfully mentioned that though Mr. Lloyd George's eloquence at the last moment was greatly responsible for adoption of the Equality Resolution, the speaker could not conceal the possibility of the adverse decision of Lloyd George's Government regarding the position of the Indians in Keyna and Uganda. In that case he feared that disastrous consequences would follow and his mission would be jeopardised.

DUTY OF ADMINISTRATORS

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri gave his version of the significance of India's equal status. He believed the British Commonwealth was unique amongst political institutions of the world for the promise it gave on the solution of the great problem of colour conflict and clash between the East and the West. Other political organisations had not the same facilities in settling this problem as the British Empire. India was the theatre where that problem was being solved, but its solution only lay in mutual understanding, harmony of purpose and fullest recognition of equality and brotherhood. Mr. Sastri after refering to the great work done by Britishers in India emphasised that the people of India to-day had absolutely no faith in the intentions and declarations of the British Government. There was nothing so tragic in the whole history of India as the complete wreck of confidence in the Government. This it was the duty of every administrator to rebuild by scrupulous manifestation of liberality and progressiveness. Onward and ever onward must be the motto of every man who held authority in India. They had passed through an exceptionally trying time. Patience and forbearance in abundant measure were required on both sides.

THE REMEDY.

Concluding, Mr. Sastri said while he would not say a word to dishearten public servants or to embitter any section of the people, he believed that the present evil could not be cured by the ordinary policy of conserving vested interests. Englishmen must feel that the paramount thing was not maintenance of privilege or interests but maintenance of India within the British Commonwealth. Only by that way they could do their duty to India and England and the higher duty to humanity and civilization at large.

## PUNJAB CIVILIANS' MEMORIAL.

### A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

The "Tribune" writes:—"Some 84 Punjab Civilians including Military Civilians have submitted a memorial on the subject of pensions to those who desire to retire prematurely, because they find it impossible to work under the Reforms Scheme. The memorial was submitted to Sir Edward Maclagan and Mr. Montagu, immediately before the latter's retirement from office. We in the Punjab had no inkling of it till we received a copy of the "Morning Post" of London by last mail."

## NAGPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

### SAONER'S DISAPPROVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAONER, May, 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Saoner was held last night under the auspices of Nagar Congress Committee, Dr. M. B. Gabre presiding. The first resolution expressed public disapproval of the Sub-committee report, passed by Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee on the 7th May, and urged the said Committee to reject totally the scheme and follow the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions. The second resolution expressed lack of public confidence in the present Congress Committee members, emphasising immediate necessity for fresh elections and requested the Provincial Congress Committee and Working Committee to arrange for fresh elections immediately. The people took great interest in the proceedings.

## MR. BAIKUNTHANATH SEN.

### SERIOUSLY ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA May, 12.

Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Sen, a veteran Congressman who severed his connection with that organisation after the last Calcutta Congress of which he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee is lying seriously ill at Berhampore, and there is no hope of his recovery.

## THE "INDEPENDENT" TO BE ISSUED THIS MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD May, 13.

The printed "Independent" is expected to be issued by the end of this month.

## CALCUTTA JAIL ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May, 12.

At to-day's Presidency Jail Mutiny Enquiry three more convicts were examined. They all spoke to the alleged assault by a warder on a Mahomedan convict while saying prayers. One convict deposed that there were two *hartals* prior to the muntiny and after the arrival of political prisoners as protest against the bad food supplied to ordinary convicts.

## CONGRESS ACTIVITY IN AHMEDABAD.

ALLAHABAD May, 13.

Local leaders are moving in villages enlisting members for Congress and establishing village Congress Committees.

According to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, the Assam Government have decided to open two superior executive posts namely Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries to members of Assam Provincial Civil Service. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however, regrets that it is not at present possible to fill the latter post by an officer of the Provincial Civil Service. But it will be done as soon as possible without any injustice to the present members of the Indian Civil Service.—(A. P.)

## HORNBY ROAD—BALLARD PIER SCHEME.

### ANOTHER PARSI PROTEST.

In the course of a representation addressed to the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Secretary of the Parsi Charity Organization Society, Bombay, says the scheme for the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier will affect a large number of Parsi tenants who are at present paying rents varying from 5 and 6 rupees a month to 25 and 30 rupees a month:—

"Our Committee is also in a position to assert on the basis of facts repeatedly verified that such of the tenants now paying rents from 5 to 20 rupees a month, as have been compelled to vacate the premises they are occupying at present, find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to obtain similar accommodation elsewhere at a monthly rental twice or three times the rent they used to pay. Some of these tenants are dependants on Charity Funds receiving maintenance allowance varying from Rs. 4 to 14 per month per head, out of which they have to provide rent in addition to the necessaries of life. It will be impossible for such tenants to find accommodation suited to their resources in any other part of Bombay within the next few years, and already under one pretext or another many of them have been served with notices to vacate. Whatever housing accommodation may be made available within the next few years for the citizens of Bombay, such accommodation will never answer to the needs or correspond to the resources of very many of the tenants who are affected by the present scheme."

The Committee record their emphatic protest against a scheme of demolition which will involve in its operation the dishousing of a class of tenants who are never likely to find suitable accommodation elsewhere even within the next seven years, and whose limited resources make it impossible for them to pay much higher rents than those that they are paying now.

## SENTENCE ON DEVADAS GANDHI.

### ARRESTS CONTINUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was brought here from Lucknow this morning and taken to the District Jail under custody on a warrant under Sections 124-A, 385, 506, Penal Code, and 17-A, Criminal Amendment Act, read with Section 117. The time of the trial is not yet known.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi was tried in the District Jail by Mr. Zamiruddin, Magistrate, under Section 17-A read with Section 117 for a speech delivered at Soraon on the 10th instant, and sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment. He offered no defence, but made a short oral statement pleading guilty to the charge and expressing his conviction that Swaraj could be attained only by imprisonment of men of intelligence and character. He said that whatever he spoke was done with a full sense of responsibility and he was ready to repeat every word of it. He prayed for the highest penalty.

Seven more co-workers, including the town and the Khilafat secretaries, who had gone to see the trial, were arrested outside the jail. Arrests continue. The public are tranquil. The situation is well in hand.

## REPRESSION IN U. P.

### CONGRESS WORKS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

Mr. Deva Das Gandhi has been arrested here under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, read with section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, and lodged in the District Jail.

Pandit Rama Dhani, President of the District Congress Committee, Hardoi, has also been arrested.

Under the orders of the Dewan of Dhar, Mr. Chotelal Kashiram, General Secretary, Indore District Congress Committee, has been arrested at Dhar.

### FURTHER ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 13.

The political atmosphere in Allahabad after a long period of dulness has again become lively with fresh arrests, beginning with Mr. Gandhi's son. Several more arrests of less important Khilafat and Congress workers have been made and they will be put up for trial to-day. Among them are Mr. Venkataram late Sub-editor of the "Independent," Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Mr. Khan, Secretary. Town Khilafat Committee and two others. Several more arrests are expected. The result of these arrests will probably stop the proposed joint meeting of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees at Pandit Motilal Nehru's house.

## N. C. O. IN BURMA.

### PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF REFORM COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May, 13.

A motion to boycott the Reformed Legislative Council is to be brought before the Standing Committee of the General Council of the Burmese Association at Sunday's meeting. The motion proceeds from the all Burma Home Rule League Council at which only eight persons were present.

The Standing Committee will decide whether the resolution will be put before the General Council of Burmese Association which will meet on the 27th instant.

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8. RAI BAHADUR SAHU RAM SARUP, Banker and Zimindar, Pilibhit.
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|---|---|---|
| German 'B' Time piece | 4 | 8 |
| ,, ,, Alarm | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Calendar ,, | 6 | 8 |
| S. P. Rolled Gold Buttons Perset | 2 | 0 |
| Famous S. P. Rolled Gold Safety Pin | 1 | 4 |
| S. P. Rolled Gold Nice Pendant | 3 | 0 |
| ,, Rolled Gold Pocket chain | 8 | 8 |
| ,, ,, Expanding Bracelet | 8 | 8 |
| ,, ,, Milanese Bracelet | 15 | 0 |
| ,, white metal Pocket Chain | 3 | 0 |
| Aero one Pint Flask Enamelled | 4 | 8 |
| ,, quart ,, ,, | 7 | 4 |
| Aero one Pint Flask Aluminium | 6 | 12 |

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 11th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 15,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | ... |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | Nil. |
| ,, ,, Imports | ... |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid. Americans Spot | | 11 66 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | | 18 00 |
| New York, 11 a.m. | July | 19 22 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | Oct. | 19 34 |
| | Jan. | 19 24 |
| New Orleans 9 a.m. | July | 18 88 |
| | Oct. | 18 88 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11th,

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May | 11 32 |
| June | ... |
| July | 11 23 |
| Aug. | ... |
| Sept. | ... |
| Oct. | 11 07 |
| Nov. | ... |
| Dec. | ... |
| Jan. | 11 90 |
| Feb. | ... |
| Mar. | 11 80 |
| April | ... |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11th.

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 11 22 |
| Juns | 11 16 |
| July | 11 14 |
| August | 11 10 |
| September | 11 07 |
| Oct. | 11 02 |
| Novembers | 10 96 |
| December | 10 92 |
| January | 10 87 |
| February | 10 83 |
| March | 10 80 |
| A'pril | 10 77 |

Tone :—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 11th,

| Months, | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May | 16 95 |
| June | 17 00 |
| July | 17 16 |
| Aug. | 17 30 |
| Sept. | 17 45 |
| Oct. | 17 55 |
| Nov. | 17 65 |
| Dec. | 18 75 |
| Jan. | 18 85 |
| April | ... |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 11th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | | 7 40 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | | 7 80 |
| ,, ,, Fine | | 8 20 |
| ,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Good | | 8 70 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully HGood | | 9 10 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine | | 9 50 |
| .G. Broach Good | | 9 50 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | | 9 90 |
| ,, ,, Fine | | 10 30 |
| M. G. Soinfle Good | | 7 30 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | | 7 70 |
| ,, ,, Fine | | 8 10 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 22,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | ... |
| ,, ,, to Continant | 17,000 |
| Futures at New York May | 19 63 |
| ,, ,, ,, July | 19 31 |
| ,, ,, ,, Oct. | 19 38 |
| ,, ,, ,, Jan. | 19 23 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 19 90 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 18 75 |
| Futures at New York July | 18 90 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 18 91 |
| Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) | 10 7/8 |
| Demand Bills | ... |
| Silver Commercial U, S. mined | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | 70 1/4 |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, May 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 56 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 1/2 |
| ,, ,, 2 months hence | 35 3/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian bazar bought. Quiet but steady. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 1 1/2 |
| ,, 7 day Market loans | 2 3/8 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rates | 4 |

## BOMBAY MARKET

### COTTON.

May 13.

Today Reuter reported 4 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 488 and went up to Rs. 490. F G M G Broach July-August opened at Rs. 508 and advanced till Rs. 514 on Office buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 511 on jobbers selling and after fluctuating between Rs. 512 and Rs. 514 remained Rs. 513¼ at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 515½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 515 and closed at Rs. 515. Fine M G Oomra May opened at Rs 412 and advanced to Rs. 416 on buying by offices. Again going down to Rs. 412 on scattered selling advanced to Rs. 417. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 429 and advanced till Rs. 434½ on buying by offices. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 430 and Rs 435 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 434. F G M G Bengal May was Rs 354 and July Rs 366 nominal

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterdtay and the demand was nominal.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay May 13th.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | | 491 |
| ,, ,, ,, | July-August | | 515 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May | | 354 |
| ,, ,, ,, | July | | 368 |
| Fine Oomra | May | | 418 |
| ,, ,, ,, | July | | 436 |
| Southern | May/June | | ... |
| ,, | June/July | | ... |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th May 1922.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 13221 | Bales. |
| Wheat | 8497 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 19571 | ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 4720 | ,, |
| Gingelly seed | 726 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 681 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1011 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 8384 | ,, |
| Rice | 28364 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1041 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 32664 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil | |
| Gram | 7877 | ,, |
| Juwar | 1102 | ,, |
| Masur | 268 | ,, |
| Barley | 3219 | ,, |
| Bajra | 2290 | ,, |
| Coal | 1833 | Tons |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 13.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27-9-0
Bars gold forward 27-8-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-6-6
Bars silver ready 94-3-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 94-3-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 93-13-0

EXCHANGE.

B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 8/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32
Tone of Exchange—Very steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 312
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 332
Bank's buying D D Frcs 322
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 164
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159
London gold ready sh 98-7
London silver ready d 35-1/2
London silver forward d 35-1/2
Tone of silver—Firm, India and China bought, Continent sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange S 4.44½
French Exchange Frcs 48.70
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.00
Belgium Exchange Frcs 53.50
Italian Exchange Frcs 83.70
German Exchange Mrks 1260
Prague Exchange Krons 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59
5 per cent War Loan 86/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed strong with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425; India 113/8; Central 35; Tata Bank 16; and Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ali Advance 2650; Alliance 315; Apollo 95; Birla Mills 82/8; Bombay Cotton 1160; By Dyeing 1515; Bradbury 1115; Century 845; Cent India 4910; Colaba Band 2270; Coorla 270; Crescent 580; Currimbhoy 1690; David 1622/8; Edw Sassoon 510; Elphinston 165; Fazulbhoy 1416; Cokak 232/8; Ind Bleaching 200; Ind Malwa 635; Jamshed Mfg 500; Kastoorchand 990; Khatao 600; Kohinoor 3525; Madhavrao Scd 270; Madhowji 515; Mathuradas 850; Morarji 6225; New Great 835; New City 660; Pahani 910; Pearls 1152/8; Phoenix 940; Planet 267/8; Shapurji 377/8; Simplex 894; Swadeshi 5365; Tata Mill 1180n; Swan 1060.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 545; B Burma 540; B Burma N I 140 pr; Bt Burma pet 10/4; B Tramway 123/12; B Flour 1450; B Steam 202; Bundi Cement 41; Ind Cement 280; Katni Ord 230; Katni Defd 1175; New India 18; Shivrajpur 22; Tata Iron Ord 58/12; Tata Iron Defd 202/8; Tata Iron N Ord 52/8; Tata Iron N Defd 175; Tata Hydro 845; Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13th.

| Bombay. | Market rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3 19/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 5/8 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m /s | ... |
| Fcs Demand | 312 |
| American Dollars | 350 |
| Honkong Dollars | 200 |
| Shanghai | 276 |
| Japan | 164 |
| Singaporse | 180 |

Market—Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 13th 6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

| | Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 67 0 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3067 | 0 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 73 0 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 11 4 0 | 11 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 11 4 0 | 11 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 12 4 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 14 14 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 14 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 78 0 0 | 16 6 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 76 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 74 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed Black | 70 0 0 | .... |
| Poppyseed, White | 15 0 0 | .... |
| Groundnuts | 75 0 0 | .... |
| Jawa | 8 10 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed | 52 0 0 | .... |
| Barley | 57 0 0 | .... |
| Castorseed | 75 0 0 | .... |
| Cotton Seeds Read | 38 8 0 | 5 10 0 |
| Forward; | | Rs. a. p. |
| Wheat-May | | 9 15 0 |
| Wheat-Aug-Sept. | | 10 1 0 |
| Linseed May | | 15 11 6 |
| Linseed Sept | | 16 6 0 |


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If you are troubled with any skin affection, Eczema, Piles, Sores, Bad Legs, Cuts, Burns, Pimples, &c.
Send to-day for a FREE SAMPAR of
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A really High-Class Soap that is superior to others.
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Ensures a healthy skin and lovely complexion.
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WORTH A TRIAL.

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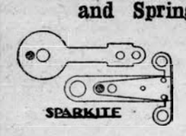
**K-W Coil Unit**

This is the standard K-W Ford Coil Unit to fit in the regular metal coil boxes of Ford Cars. Ford Cata No. 4732

Rs. 14-8. each net.

**K-W Sparkite Contract Poi nst and Springs.**

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K-W Sparkite Points are larger in size and solid metal, move efficient and have long life. Ford Cata. Nos. 4733 and 4734.

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It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER 4 As:

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

### TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPHIT CONVOCATION.

The convocation for conferring degrees on students that passed the degree examinations held in 1921 by the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, will be held at Poona on Sunday the 4th June next. Students wishing to attend the convocation should inform the Registrar in time.

### COUNTERFEITING 8-ANNA NICKEL COINS,

### 2 MEN ARRESTED.

For sometime past eight anna and one anna nickel counterfeit coins have been in circulation in this city and the police have at last succeeded in arresting two Banias named Bhagwan Kalidas and Nagindhand Lakhmichand. It appears that Sub-Inspector Salaskar saw a man tendering one eight anna nickel to a pan shop-keeper at Pedi Road, Mahim Bazaar on Wednesday last, and on suspicion arrested him then and there. The man who gave his name as Bhagwan Kalidas, immediately dropped some nickel coins in the gutter over which he was standing. The Sub-Inspector made search in the gutter and recovered one counterfeit eight-anna nickel coin and some genuine coins. The Sub-Inspector, then took Bhugwan Kalidas to his jewellery shop at Vanja Wadi Lane, off Lady Jamsetji Road, where a complete outfit for coining, including a quantity of copper, zinc, and silver was found.

Bhagwan Kalidas was hauled up before Mr. J. N. Mehta at the Dadar Police Court, where a remand was obtained by the police with a view to make further enquiries.

The other Bania named Nagindhand Lakhmichand was arrested on Thursday. It appears that Lakhmichand went to a pan-shop at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga at 3 p.m. and after purchasing a packet of cigarettes tendered one eight anna nickel coin. The panwalla questioned him if the coin was genuine and Lakhmichand assured him it was. When the panwalla and Lakhmichand were engaged in their discussion, a Policeman on duty went up to them, and after making enquiries, arrested Lakhmichand and took charge of the coin. Lakhmichand, on being searched, had twenty similar coins in his possession. He was subsequently taken to the Mahim Police Station. The Police are making further enquiries in the matter.

### THE THEATRE AND CINEMA

"The Optimystics" are staying another week at the Excelsior Theatre. This bright little company is well appreciated in Bombay and the change of programme given on Saturday night proved as popular as ever. Miss Eva George captured the audience with her "Impressions" and for an encore replied with "Oh By Jingo" given in her own inimitable style.

* * * *

Wallace's song "Son of Mine" suited Miss Pauline Day's contralto voice to perfection, and her rendering of one of "Two Little Irish Songs" for an encore, was very pleasing. Mr. Charles Resti the comedian raised many laughs. He is always bright and witty when before the audience. Mr. Anthony South sang "Moira my Girl" and Miss Fiona Leigh gave us two excellent piano solos, which were rightly received with generous applause.

* * * *

Mr. Fred Attila is continuing his amazing trick "Sawing thro' a Woman. None have, as yet, been able to solve the problem of how it is done.

* * * *

The Great Okito has introduced some more new and mysterious conjuring tricks and he also gave an excellent exhibition of shadowgraphy.

* * * *

The feature of the cinema show every evening at 6-30 is a fine comedy "The Spender" starring Bert Lytell.

* * * *

At the Empire admirers of Miss Norma Talmadge will have another opportunity of seeing her in "The Forbidden City" a thrilling and well screened story of old China. Miss Talmadge plays the double parts of San San, the young bride, and Toy, her daughter.

* * * *

All lovers of Shakespeare must visit the Empress this week to see the great filming of Hamlet. We have very few opportunities of witnessing Shakespeare's plays in Bombay, and the management of the Empress are to be congratulated on giving us something out of the ordinary. This film is magnificently staged and created quite a furore in England. The famous actor Sir J. Forbes Robertson plays the title role of Hamlet, with the no less famous actress Miss Gertrude Elliott as "Ophelia," assisted by the entire company of Drury Lane Theatre.

* * * *

The West-End is showing "The Tiger True" featuring Frank Mayo and Walter Long. The tiger hunting exploits are very exciting and a good dramatic interest runs through the whole play.

* * * *

Two more parts of Miracles of the Jungle are being filmed at the Precious. The programme includes "The Universal Screen Magazine and a two reel comedy "Hold your Breath."

* * * *

The Star Cinema presents another four parts of the thrilling serial "The Whirlwind" and a complete metro picture "Blackie's Redemption."

* * * *

The great Indian film "Vir Abhimanyu" is the attraction this week at the Majestic. Every loyal Hindoo should make a point of seeing this historic and interesting play in which over 5,000 people have taken part.

* * * *

"The Gun Fighter" featuring Wm. Hart is being shown at the Globe Cinema, while at the Alexandra Cinema "The Torrent", featuring Miss Eva Novak, is the chief item on the programme. Both these plays are well worth a visit.

The O. S. K. steamer "Ganges Maru" (Homeward Voyage) left Bombay on 13th instant to Japan via Singapore.

## SIR M. O'DWYER'S STATISTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No science is more amenable to adroit manipulation than the Science of statistics. As evidence we have Sir Michael O'Dwyer's assertion made through the Morning Post's bright columns and Reuter's obliging correspondents that India is more lightly taxed than any other country in the world. Sir Michael looks in taxation in England with its yearly average of £22 per head, to Mesopotamia with its £2 per head and is amazed that we should have cause to complain with an average annual taxatiin of only five rupees or thereabouts. What an ungrateful lot of wretches we must surely be not to accept Sir Michael's assurance of our Prosperity, although fifty millions of our countrymen can barely obtain one whole meal a day. But the fact is that Sir Michael's figures are wholly deceptive. To put it mildly he is hopelessly deliberately, impudently wrong. And it is surprising that the Indian Press generally should have been seized with mental paralysis at the display of his figures considering that an intelligent child of six could have knocked his argument into a cockel hat.

What exactly is the position with regard to Indian taxation? The position is simply this *that India is perhaps one of the most highly taxed countries in the World.* No man however astute can judge of the pressure of taxation by merely citing the comparative amount paid by the average man in different countries. The principle is obviously simple that the pressure of average annual *taxation* can be judged only by comparison with figures shewing the amount of average annual *income*. A man may be a millionaire and a half million paid on taxation may not prove too heavy a burden for him. A man, on the other hand, may be very nearly a pauper and every pie paid by him in taxation might rob his children of a morsel of food. That is precisely what is happening in India to-day. My assertion is that although on an average we pay only five rupees (to-day it is a little more) per head per annum in taxation, this represents exactly five rupees too much. The Englishman paying over 300 rupees in annual taxation does not feel the burden so much as an Indian paying five rupees. Let me illustrate.

For the decade 1900-1910, the average annual income of an Englishman was reckoned to be nothing short of 750 rupees. For that decade the estimate for India, taking Lord Curzon's figures, was not much more than 25 rupees. William Digby, as is common knowledge, demurred to Curzon's estimate. He thought the average annual income of an Indian was somewhat less than 16 rupees. He went further and gave us comparative figures to prove that the proportion of taxation to income worked out at one to seven for India, being a much heavier burden than that borne by an Englishman. He meant that we paid out in taxation one rupee out of every seven earned by us, whereas the Englishman paid less in proportion to his income.

What of the position to-day? The position to-day is decidedly worse. Our national income gives us a handsome annual average of twenty rupees. No amount of jugglery with the latest blue-books will make it out to much more. Out of this sum we pay more than five rupees in annual taxation; that is to say we pay in taxation one rupee out of every four earned. On the other hand the average annual income of an Englishman to-day is nearer rupees three thousand than rupees two thousand and he pays just over rupees three hundred in annual taxation. This represents payment in taxation of one rupee out of every ten earned. Which country I ask bears the heavier burden of the two, India or England?

Obviously I have not touched the central fact that with our annual average of income only twenty rupees as compared with the Englishman's three thousand we are far less able to bear the least burden of taxation, much less its continual increase. Undoubtedly the damaging relevancy of these facts made the present Governor of Bengal declare (when he was Under-Secretary of State for India) that one of the causes of disconstant in India was certainly the heavy burden of taxation *"which was felt even more in India than in England."* I quote from memory from Himalayan heights but readers of 1920 Hansard will easily find the quotation. Apparently while Lord Lytton knew what he was talking about Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been merely talking through his tall hat for the delectation, no doubt, of our Anglo-Indian Die-hards.—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMANLAL.

Muree, April 25.

## SEQUEL TO NON-PAYMENT OF TAX.

### TWO MEN SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

At the High Court to-day Justices Suhrawardy and Panton disposed of a case which arose out of the non-payment of *chowkidari* tax. Before measures were taken against the non-cooperators, the people of Rungpur decided not to pay *chowkidari* tax and when the circle officer, with a police force, went to the villages he was threatened. Gundas Prodhan and Abad Prodhan were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Rungpur to nine months imprisonment on the charge of criminal intimidation. Aganist that order they moved the High Court. On behalf of the accused, it was pointed out that things were settling down in the district and their Lordships should take a lenient view of the matter. Their Lordships reduced the sentence to three months each.

During the severe thunderstorm on Friday afternoon an Indian youth was killed by lightning in a Rangoon suburb, three others being stunned but subsequently recovering. (A. P.)

## MULSHI PETA.

### A REPLY TO "ONE WHO KNOWS."

To Mr. "One who knows" from Mr. P. M. Bapat.

Sir,—I have had the pleasure to read "The Other Side" as you have put it. Let me tell you first of all that Dr. Phatak was never the President of the Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal. The statement given by the Tata Company to which you refer in para 2nd appears in the form of 14 points in the small pamphlet which you mention in para 3rd. Of the said 14 points Nos. 7 and 14 are taken up by you in paras 2 & 3. For the authoritative discussion of those points I refer you and the public to the pamphlet afore-mentioned. Which Conference do you refer to in para 2? Dr. Phatak is in jail and I have just come out of jail. Kindly supply me with an authentic report of the doctor's speech in the said Conference. Until such a report is forthcoming, I must request the public to suspend its judgment with regard to Dr. Phatak's love of truth or falsehood (whichever phraseology suits your taste). The doctor so far as I know has never made it appear that all the rice-lands will be submerged. To understand how 40,000 acres will be slowly but surely 'devastated,' when only 10,000 are 'submerged' please study a little carefully the Mandal's argument in 'the case for Mulshi Peta Satyagraha'! As regards the Mahomedan gentlemen in para 4, let me enlighten you that they went back because they were poor of spirit. And, Sir, will you refer me to any authoritative document published by any of our Mandals which speaks of the submergence of eight or nine mosques? As to the statements in paras 5 and 6 an impartial investigation by disinterested gentleman is solicited. Upon such investigation it will be found that the large majority of those who have consented to sales have done so not 'of their own free will' but as you say elsewhere "under the most difficult circumstances" created by the dirty ways of the Company; it will also be found most probably that the burning of the houses and the crops (which by the way is much exagerated) was one of the dirty tricks on the part of the Company's hirelings. As to action by Government against the Satyagrahis, we have no complaints to make. We deliberately break what is called law and seek the results of this ribgteous conduct. Satyagraha means loyalty to Satya and not loyalty to law. If the law is loyal to Satya, we are loyal to the law; if the law tramples upon Satya, we as Satyagrahis, have to trample upon the law. As to our relation to Mahatma Gandhi, some of us do not accept him as their Guru, while others do; but the doctrine of non-violence has our homage. Lastly as to the sympathies of the gentlemen mentioned in para 7 I am going to see them all and I shall let the public know what they think of the Mulshi Satyagraha. I have seen Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and she at any rate does not fall under the category of unsympathetic observers. In conclusion, I would ask you to give up all and follow Truth, for thus alone can you attain that which is the final goal of all human effort—Unending Happiness.

I am,
Your most humble servant,
P. M. BAPAT.

13/5/22.

## MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

### MARATHI PRESS OPINION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 11.

A meeting was held yesterday on the Reay market frounds when speeches congratulating the convicted Mulshi Satyagrahis were made.

The following are opinions of the Poona journals on Mulshi Satyagraha:—

The "Kesari" of the 9th instant says:—"It is indeed unfortunate that the Tata Company should not yet have awakened to the fact that, all the disastrous consequences at Mulshi have been brought about by the head strong attitude on the part of the Company in respect of the dam construction. It is argued that the company has already run the initial expenses amounting to a few crores of rupees. All the same, it ought to have taken note of the ill-feeling that is spreading throughout Maharashtra as an indirect consequence of the present type of Satyagraha . . . . If the shareholders of the company were to be properly acquainted with the present Satyagraha movement, they would surely exhibit a sufficiently sacrificing spirit and would decide to abandon the construction scheme allowing the Mavlas to enjoy a happy home life in their ancestral lands. The Company, by now has acquired a sufficient odium. If the Company prefers to remain inexorable in respect of the Mulshi-tank-construction, the decision will not further its interests. Sentiment and reason favour this conclusion".

Criticizing the Government the paper writes "We are distinctly of opinion that a major portion of the responsibility in the present struggle can be laid at the doors of the Government. However much the Company desired to get the dam constructed it would have remained merely a pious wish, but for the unlawful use of the Land Acquisition Act. The Tata Company of but yesterday's existence has been dearer to the Government, than the Mavlas paying taxes for over a century!

The 'Dnyan-Prakash' a Moderate daily, in the course of its leader yesterday raises a strong protest against the conduct of the Company men. It says "granting that there is a slight exaggeration in the published news regarding the assaults on the Satyagrahis, it will have to be admitted that the conduct on the part of the company's men was objectionable. The Deputy Police Superintendent Mr. Shinde has stated in the course of his evidence that none of the company-men was hurt; on the other hand he saw some five or six Satyagrahis fainted. This conclusively proves that the Company-people behaved with the Satyagrahis quite insolently.

The 'Lokasangraha" in its yesterday's issue clearly brings out the unjust and highly injurious provisions that are included within the 'Land Acquisition Act' describing it as Land confiscation Act'.

## SITUATION AT MULSHI.

### A BRIEF SURVEY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 13.

The following is the brief survey of the real situation at Mulshi Petha:—Tatas' company have for sometime been at work digging out the foundations for the Nila-Mula dam at Mulshi Petha. The whole of the land required for the foundation of the dam has been acquired and paid for. But the Satyagrahis began to offer resistance and general order was issued on 23rd April prohibiting this obstruction, as a result of which the Satyagrahis withdrew for sometime but returned in force on 1st May. On the same date at about 2 p.m. about twenty-five Satyagrahis and 100 to 125 Mavlas, most of whom were women and children came on the ground where some of the Company's servants were chipping away the rock and proceeded to lie on the ground where the work was going on. Then the Company's men moved to fresh ground. This happened several times and the Company's men then formed a double ring of workmen round the men actually at work. The resisters then collected on one side of the ring and it is stated rushed at it and a rough and tumble ensued, after which the workmen started again on a fresh ground. This occurred several times and it soon appeared that the Mavlas were disinclined for further obstruction. On the very day an attempt is stated to have been made to derail the train bringing up the workmen from Chinchwad. Fortunately only the front wheels of the engine were derailed and nothing untoward happened. As far as can be ascertained after careful enquiry the severest injury that anyone has sustained at Mulshi during the last ten days was a cut over the eyes which one of the Tata's coolies received from a stone thrown by some unknown person.

## INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

### MARKED INCREASE IN PRODUCTION LAST YEAR.

The total quantity of yarn spun in Indian cotton mills in February, 1922, amounted to about 56 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 30 million lbs., as compared with 55 million and 25 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, an increase of 1 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 20 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

In the six months, September, 1921, to February, 1922, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1921-22, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 350 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 199 million lbs., as against 337 million and 184 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eleven months, April, 1921, to February, 1922, the quantities were 637 million lbs. of yarn and 369 million lbs. of woven goods, as compared with 604 million lbs. of yarn and 334 million lbs. of woven goods in the corresponding period of 1919-20.

There was thus an increase in the production of both yarn and woven goods in Indian mills as compared with the eleven months of 1920-21.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the eleven months, April, 1921, to February, 1922, were nearly 74 million lbs., as compared with 79 million and 141 million lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1920-21 and 1919-20, respectively.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of February, 1922, was 30 million lbs.. and the imports of the same counts were 560,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 189,000 lbs., as against 2,534,000 lbs., and 576,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The value of goods woven in Indian mills, as far as reported, was Rs. 4,48 lakhs in February, 1922, and Rs. 55,56 lakhs in the eleven months, April, 1921, to February, 1922, as compared with Rs. 4,29 lakhs and Rs. 57,87 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1920-21. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in February, 1922, was Rs. 3,10 lakhs, and that in the eleven months, April, 1921, to February, 1922, Rs. 42,56 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 5,23 lakhs and Rs. 83,86 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1920-21.

The excise duty realised on woven goods in February, 1922, amounted to over Rs. 18 lakhs and in the eleven months, April, 1921, to February, 1922, to Rs. 2,18 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 2,26 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1920-21.

## TEMPORARY ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May, 13.

A temporary advance of monsoon is extending northward in the Peninsula. It has given nearly general rain in Mysore, Malabar and a few falls in Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. There have been a few falls in Lower Burma and Assam. Chief amounts are:— Bassoin and Toungoo one and a half inches, Chitaldrug two, Bangalore, Mangalore, Cochin and Salem a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into the Konkan.

Death is announced of captain J. C. Johnson, M.C., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob at Fort Sandeman on the 26th April from pneumonia.—(A. P.)

Exchange: Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and twentythree thirtytwo ponce and demand bills fifteen and threefourths ponce.

## MOPLAH A. MELIORATION COMMITTEE.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Secretary, Moplah Amelioration Committee, Madras, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions—Rs. 10 and upwards—for the relief of Moplah sufferers:—

Mr. Jamal Moideen Sahib (on condition that one of his nominees should be a member of the party that administers the funds), Rs. 25,000; Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Sahib, Rs. 5,000; Jamiatul-Ulema, through Janab Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Bangi Hayath Badsha Sahib and Co., one bale of Kora Mull (50 pieces) worth about, Rs. 1,000; Mr. H. M. Ebrahim Sait, (Subscriptions of his firm H. A. R. Haji Fakir Muhammad Sait and Sons will follow), Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Roshan M. A. Minnulla Sahib and Co., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Gulam Rasul Khan Sahib and Co., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Muhammad Moosa Sait, Rs. 500; Messrs. K. Haji Abdul Khadir Lal Batcha Sahib and Co., Rs. 500; Moulana Moulvi Ziauddin Sahib, Rs. 200; Messrs. C. H. Kizar Muhammad and Co., Rs. 200; Through Mr. Khadir Batcha Sahib, Rs. 120; Messrs. Hussain Meah and Co.; Rs. 100; Mr. K. Kunhikoyamutty Naha, Rs. 100; Mr. H. M. Nagore Meeran Sahib, Rs. 100; Janab Syed Ahamed Batcha Sahib, Deputy Collector, Usalampatti, Rs. 100; Smaller sums amounting to Rs. 267-4; Total Rs. 38,637.

## REFUSAL TO FURNISH SECURITY,

### A CONGRESS WORKER SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May. 13.

An Arni message says that K. S. Margam Iyer, member, All-India Congress Committee and Captain of the District Volunteer Corps was sentenced yesterday by the first class subdivisional Magistrate of Vellore to one year's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to furnish a security under Section 108 Cr. P. C.

## DACOITS' METHODS

### EFFECTS OF CINEMA FILMS

(Associated Press.)

The Magisterial investigation into the dacoity case in which the jeweller living in a secluded suburban locality lost half a lakh in jewellery has disclosed the dacoits' method, which is copied almost from those recently shown in cinema picture with the aid of hired taxis.

## SUSPENDED REVENUE ARREARS

### REMISSION ORDERD BY GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May. 13.

Final orders have been passed granting complete remission of suspended revenue arrears in 54 villages of Gooty Taluka while postponement of current collections for the time has been ordered in the same area and in two villages in Kalyandrug and one in Ananthapur.

## MR. SASTRI'S ITINARY IN AUSTRALIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May, 13.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri leaves Simla to-day for Madras, wherefrom he proceeds to Colombo *on route* to Australia. His itinary in the Common-wealth will include departure from Porth on the 3rd June, arrival at Adelaide on the 6th and departure on the 9th. Mr. Sastri next reaches Melbourne, the seat of Federal Government, on the 10th and leaves for Sydney on the 20th June, arriving there next day. He arrives at Brisbane on the 29th and leaves on the 4th July to embark at Sydney. No provision is made for Mr. Sastri to go to Tasmania. An officer of the Commonwealth Government would meet and accompany him on his tour.

## "TRUTH" SUED FOR DEFAMATION

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 13.

Allegations of a sensational nature having been published in the two latest number of "Truth", touching the early career of the highly speculative tendencies and business misconduct of Mr. Manikkavelu Mudaliar, promoter and manager of Mysore Industrial Bank, complaint under criminal defamation was filed before the City Magistrate by Mr. Mudaliar against the editor of the "Truth." Two witnesses were examined. Further hearing was postponed to the 16th instant.

## AGRERIAN DISPUTE IN PEN

(Associated Press.)

PEN, May, 14.

In response to an urgent wire by Mr. Annasahib Deo, Mr. N. C. Kelker arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Messrs Mahajan and Manlik, in connection with the settlement of agrerian dispute between landlords and tenants. The Pen Conference had passed a resolution for the appointment of commission and arbitrators are already appointed. But yesterday's meeting was an informal gathering between landlords and tenants.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, Member of Government in charge of Malabar affairs will leave Ootacamund on Tuesday on a visit to Malabar and while there he will confer with district officers on matters regarding reconstruction.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MINISTER.

### EDITOR OF "DESH" SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May, 13.

The "Desh" a local vernacular daily states that a notice has been served on behalf of the Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Education Minister, Punjab Government upon its Editor for alleged defamation in connection with some comments made by the paper in its issue of the 7th May about a garden party given by the Education Minister to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the 3rd instant. It is alleged that the Editor has in those comments condemned the conduct of those Hindus who responded to the invitation and refused to attend. The notice draws particular attention to alleged offending passages and asks the editor to settle the matter within five days, failing which legal proceedings will be taken.

## HUNGER STRIKE IN LAHORE JAIL.

### FOR BAD FOOD AND HARSH TREATMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "Tribune" understands, certain Sikh prisoners in Lahore Central Jail are on hunger strike for some days and that five of them are in a critical condition. The reason is alleged to be for bad food and harsh treatment.

## TAX-CAB DACOITY.

### ARREST OF SUPPOSED CULPRITS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

In connection with taxi-cab dacoity which took place early this morning in Darma Talla Street, Police arrested in the afternoon the supposed leader of the gang. Police raided a house occupied by three up-country men and an up-country woman who were arrested. The persons are said to be notorious and of bad characters. Police found there a revolver wrapped up in a piece of cloth and a couple of electric torch lights and some house breaking implements. No money was recovered.

## FRONTIER COMMISSION.

### FIRST DAY'S CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 12.

The Frontier Commission commenced sitting to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Denys Bray and examined before lunch two witnesses who gave conflicting evidence.

Sir Abdul Qayum who has landed interests in the settled districts and across the border and who has put in thirty years of Government service strongly objected to the regulation of the five settled districts with the Punjab as inadvisable and impracticable, as also the transfer of the judiciary to the Punjab because it would be expensive to litigants. The judiciary was to a certain extent sacrificed to the cause of general administration and if this was first improved peace and prosperity would follow. The witness urged reforms on a liberal basis to make the province self-contained and demanded the establishment of Legislative Council with an elected majority. For these reforms people were more qualified than those in the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and the Government of India should financially help the province which was acting like a gatekeeper for the Empire. If money was not forthcoming people would reluctantly have to get merged with uncongenial Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Karamchand, Contractor, pleaded for reamalgamation and said that separation had brought many disabilities. The judiciary should be transferred to the Punjab and the delay in obtaining justice would be more than counter-balanced by unadulterated justice. The witness was against a separate legislative machinery for this province because there was no money. He condemned the jirga system.

## KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S HELP TO MOPLAS.

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay writes:—The Central Khilafat Committee has already contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the relief of distress prevailing among the Moplahs. A trustworthy organisation to whom the money has been handed over for distribution, alleviating sufferings, erecting of huts and supplying clothes has been doing satisfactory work and rendering accounts. The Committee from time to time will continue supplementing the aid and providing reasonable comforts to as many Moplas as possible.

## GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE AT MOSCOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May. 13.

A representative of the German Foreign Office have arrived at Moscow enroute for Chita.

## COUNTY CRICKET

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 12.

In the Cambridge versus Lancashire match, Cambridge scored 125. In Lancashire's second innings, Wright took five wickets for five runs.

At Oxford, Hampshire scored 139 against the Oxford University. Kennedy took 10 Oxford wickets for 106 runs.

Essex beat the combined Services by 5 wickets.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Monday, May 15, 1922.*

## RUSSIAN ASIATIC POLICY.

The news that the Soviet Delegation has refused to undertake that Russia shall remain neutral in the event of a recrudescence of Turco-Greek hostilities does not surprise us though it seems to have surprised the Allies. It was as absurd to have expected Russia to give such an undertaking as it would have been to ask England in the same conditions to give up her fleet; for to break her alliance with Turkey at such a moment would be for Russia to sacrifice her whole Oriental policy which is the strength of her position in the world to-day and the real reason of the softening of the Allies' rigours towards her to the extent of their expressing a desire to meet her delegates at the Genoa Conference. In this connection an article in the April number of "Orient et Occident" (Paris) on "The Asiatic Policy of Moscow" is illuminating. It is from the pen of M. Philippe Carayanides, a personality unknown to us. The author treats the internal affairs of Russia, from the Orthodox French political standpoint; he indulges in a sweeping if cursory denunciation of the Bolsheviks as administrators, ascribing to them all the blame for the exhausted, famine-stricken state of Russia. We have already stated our own view on this subject, which we believe to be nearer to the truth than that expressed by M. Carayanides: it is that all the blame for the collapse of Russia cannot be laid at the door of the Bolshevik regime, since Russia had collapsed before the Czardom fell. The Bolsheviks inherited a ruined country, on the verge of famine if not already famine-stricken, and they have had no help from outside since they first assumed the reins of power. The wonder, therefore, to our thinking is, not that the country should be in a sad condition, but that it should have been able to resist attacks of every nature for five years, and should be a very much more potent factor in world-politics to-day than it was at the moment when the Czardom fell. The strength of Russia could not have achieved that *tour de force*. What has achieved it? The strength of common sense and knowledge of world-factors as against the old diplomacy trading always upon ignorance. That is M. Carayanides' view, and it is ours. He says, and it is perfectly true, that

> "when, in November 1918, the armistice opened the era of diplomatic settlements of international problems, Soviet Russia happened to be the only country in the world which had at its head men possessing clear notions of the majority of world problems. In presence of those problems, the rulers of the Entente were forced to seek information. But how were they to get information in a few weeks or even a few months on questions which need years of study? They interrogated the Armenians on Armenia, the Greeks on Greece, the Rumans on Bessarabia, M. Venizelos and Noubar Pasha on Turkey, Faisal on Arab questions, etc. The Moscow politicians, on the other hand, had no need of informers. They knew already, from the time when the career of publicist, the only one which assured them a meagre subsistance, had forced them to accord to the facts and movements of humanity an interest which was not restricted to concessions to be obtained or profits to be realised. Besides, their Utopian dream of world revolution had urged them to study peoples whom they promised themselves some day to raise against modern society. That was the sole advantage which the Bolshevist rulers had over the statesmen of the West, but it was an advantage great enough to permit them not only to upset the game of their assailants, but to continue the fight to the death which they are waging to-day against the Western order of society. Force in the service of ignorance could not but be impotent against knowledge even when put to the service of a manifestly bad and indefensible cause. Every aspect of the struggle between Moscow and the Western Powers bears the mark of this intellectual superiority which has come to compensate the material and even moral inferiority of Russia. But nowhere is this superiority more brilliantly manifest than in the domain of Oriental policy."

The writer after pointing out the well-known faults of Allied or, one may say, Western policy (since Germany and her Allies evinced the self-same faults) when dealing with the peoples of the East, touches the root of the matter when he declares that the worst fault of all is a certain air of condescension.

> "Now the dominant feature of all Eastern peoples is self-respect, and their present decadence has quickened it to the point of exasperation. In these conditions a sympathy wounding by its tone of condescension does at least as much harm as contempt freely expressed. For the Oriental has inherited from his ancestors an almost morbid sensitiveness and a psychological perception which gross appearances cannot deceive. Western diplomacy, accustomed to stake everything on the factors of material power, has not seen, could not see, this peculiarity of Eastern mentality."

The author thus sums up the present position between East and West: "The East which hated but feared, hates still, but no longer fears. The decisive corner has been passed; the independence of the peoples of Asia is now only a question of time. If European diplomacy would understand, it would still have time to save everything. For the independence of Asiatic countries does not mean at all the end of the economic advantages which European nations derived from those countries. On the contrary, those advantages would become more real and less precarious the day when, by a deliberate and noble gesture, Europe should recognise beforehand a thing which must inevitably one day happen. One Government only has seen clearly, and that is the Government of Moscow."

M. Carayanides goes on to describe in detail the policy of Moscow in relation to her Asiatic neighbours, China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey, "four states which the West is accustomed to treat as vassals." The Russians, he points out, are perfectly aware that the whole structure of Oriental society is opposed to Bolshevism. Zinovieff, the Soviet delegate at the Conference of Baku in September 1920, said quite plainly: "The movement led by Kemal tends to liberate the sacred person of the Khalifa from his enemies. That is the point of view of the chiefs of the movement. Do you think that is a communist point of view? We respect the religious sentiments of the masses, we look with benevolence upon the religious aspirations of the East as well as those of other countries, but it is our duty to point out that what animates the Government of Kemal to-day is not communism. You ought not to uphold the authority of the Sultan even under the pretext of religion. The hour of all the Sultans has struck; you ought to rise to the height of the true Soviets. I repeat: the policy of the present national Government is not the policy of the Third International; it is not our policy." But Zinovieff added:

> "When the East shall begin to move, not Russia only, but even Europe will be but a little speck in an immense picture."

"The Soviet leaders," writes M. Carayanides, "understood the formidable latent Power which the East conceals, and they who risked the assault on Western capitalism so rashly, dared not affront the traditionalism of Asia." Therefore they made treaties with the Eastern peoples on a footing of complete equality and with a generosity which was the result of wise calculation. Their treaty with China suppresses the capitulations, restores the territories leased to Russia, abolishes the old concessions and presents China with the worth of many milliards of gold roubles in the Manchuria-Oriental railway and its dependencies, nothing being demanded in exchange. The treaty with Afghanistan is on the same principle of complete equality and independence. The treaty with Angora asks nothing from Turkey, while ceding Kars, Ardahan and Sourmale to Turkey, renouncing the capitulations, recognising Turkey's sovereignty over the Straits and pledging Russia not to join in any plan by Europe for the spoliation of territories where there is a Turkish majority. The treaty with Persia is the most characteristic of the Soviet's Oriental policy. The Russians smile on every demand of the Persians, and even go beyond all demands. The capitulations are renounced, all the Russian concessions in Persia given up; all the roads, railways, lines of telegraph, harbours, the steamboats on the lake of Ourmiah, and the buildings and capital of the Russian Discount Bank. The only thing required of Persia by the treaty is that she shall not alienate her independence to the profit of a third party.

No wonder that Russian diplomacy defeated the diplomacy of a Curzon, which expected Persia gladly to forgo her birthright for a loan (securely guaranteed) of two million pounds! No wonder Russia has been winning all along the Asiatic front. But the keystone of her Asiatic policy is the alliance with Angora, which secures to her the alliance of the whole progressive movement in Islam. The Allies' suggestion that she ought to give it up betrays a naivete which we find almost engaging. By her own intelligence and foresight she has conquered a position which England has been often offered but as often has rejected. France is now working hard to snatch it from her—a thing which England could do much more easily. As the author of the article which we have been reviewing, says: "If Europe would but understand, there would be still time to save everything."

## AN RIGHT CRORE STAKE.

Moderate patriotism is highly commended, but to some eccentrics, Moderate patriotism, like moderate chastity, is highly unsatisfactory. The bureaucracy is now an institution with a stake for the Moderates. Recently we alluded in terms of filthy lucre to the cost of the Reforms and the share of increased expenditure for which Moderate stipendiaries have become responsible. We concede at the outset that our Moderate friends believe honestly that it is the right avenue of service to get as much control as possible out of the hands of the Civil Service. At the time of the Reverse Councils swindle, an Indian gentleman who understood the reality of the fraud made a splash and pocketed Rs. 15 lakhs. Asked privately what he meant by it he gaily replied: "The booty so far exceeds Rs. 30 crores. Why should all the loot be allowed to go out? I merely made sure that Rs. 15 lakhs at least remained in the country." Leaving the ethical value of the excuse apart, we quite see the perspicuity of the dealer's view. And for his own profit, the Government did not go out of its way to sell a penny; the blaze was there all the while, only our friend profited by depriving somebody else of what the country was sure to lose in any event.

If our Moderate friends had similarly snatched a few jobs out of those already in existence, we could at least have understood their outlook. Work done by two and three was merely sub-divided and allotted to satisfy all functionaries. Jobs were secured, but alas they had been expressly created. The old ones were left to Civilian monopoly and the new ones divided to the intent that Responsible Government shall arrive by progressive stages. The tax-payers were standing there bearing the palanquin when a few more were hoisted in. The tax-payers groan, because in the accession of avoirdupois, they do not see royal largesse being scattered from the inside. They sit there spreading out their hands to show that the public purse is empty. The procession goes merrily along. One writer calculates that only twenty-nine Moderates have got in as new Executive Councillors and Ministers. We think the number is thirty-two, omitting jobs under Rs. 5,000 a month The Council Presidentships enjoyed by the Moderates are, monetarily, equivalent to three Ministerships. Taking the same sordid view, the two new jobs secured in the Viceroy's Council are, on the provincial standard, equivalent to three Ministerships. We add them to the list, because we take the view that the Education Member has little left in his hand and the Land Revenue functionary is not essential if the titular overlordship in Posts and Telegraphs be passed on to Mr. Innes. Such being the case, we say that the Moderates' stake in offices of Rs. 64,000 a year amounts to thirty-eight jobs. We omit two of them for what Sir Malcolm Hailey would call Exchange Adjustments.

These thirty-six jobs mean that the Moderates in office—high office only, as we ignore patronage account, travelling allowances, etc.,—draw Rs. 24 lakhs a year. The allowances to Council members we put at Rs. 5 lakhs. Committees, Commissions, Consultations, Empire-tours, Secret Publicity deals, etc., form an item that is baffling to us. We cannot conscientiously say that all of them are artificially created; a few of them have had plausible justification and in any case they cannot be described as expenditure unknown in pre-Reform days. We therefore put the losses under Wasteful Enquiries and Useless Jaunts at Rs. 3 lakhs, a low estimate. They will tend to increase the tragedy of it. In all these our Moderate friends loom large while humbler patriots endure the agony of the jail. Summing up, the Moderate stake in the *status quo* amounts to Rs 32 lakhs a year direct to the Moderate pockets. Capitalising the amount at 4 per cent., the visible Moderate stake is equivalent to an investment of Rs. 8 crores. Why "visible" only? We all know that by "visible" trade-returns, Britain is a losing country, but her "invisible" credit-balance is enormous. Ignoring all the puerile talk in India about the advantage of political persuasions in the securing of wagons and the securing of contracts, we stick merely to the "visible" advantage of an ever-increasing share in the administration of the country. The Moderate stake is, in vulgar economic view, a sort of succession to the Munitions Board, which was highly essential to victory and world-peace. The eight-crore stake may be a fallacy; we wish it were so and that we may be disillusioned by the learned gentlemen who constitute the party and run the Empire. Kipling once said that men would do a lot for £400 a year; he was sarcastic, the beast, about the payment of Members of Parliament. We do not accuse our Moderate friends of any illicit love of office. We entreat them to absolve us from false imputation, but a stake of eight crores in the *status quo* they ought to weigh when they sit together scratching their chins about the impossibility of facing an audience in the country. It is all due to that cannibal Gandhi that they cannot explain things to their constituencies.

## Notes of the Day

**Grocer's Logic.**

It is a commercial trick, when a thing demanded is not in stock, to offer its substitute. Thus when a grocer is asked to give sugar, which he does not possess, it is usual with him to dilate with extraordinary volubility on the virtues of *gur*. The Viceroy's speech at the banquet given to Mr. Sastri, especially when he dealt with the strides India has made since the last five years, savours much of the grocer's logic. His Excellency, in the course of a lengthy eulogy of Mr. Sastri's qualities—of head, heart and tongue—in which he seemed to excel Viscount Peel, said: "India has made such rapid strides within the last five years that I sometimes doubt whether we have fully appreciated the distance she has travelled." India, at any rate Mr. Sastri, has got a place in the Councils of the British Commonwealth of Nations, she or Mr. Sastri has sat in such august assemblies as the Imperial Conference, the Imperial War Cabinet, the Great Peace Conference, the Big League of Nations and the Bigger Washington Conference—in short, in everything great, big and Imperial—and to crown all, Mr. Sastri himself has affixed signatures to documents of world restoration along with the great guardians of world peace! Now, who will say that India—or Mr. Sastri—has not travelled a long distance? Now that Mr. Sastri is going to the Dominions who is so bold as to deny that India is covering additional miles on the road to her redemption? Is not this solid *gur* of sitting and travelling better than the powdery sugar of Gandhi's Swaraj or Home Rule or things of that sort? Of course, before this logic of self-complacency and self-congratulation we must hesitate to give a contrary opinion and say that we appreciate all this but—but—what about the black ugliness of the *gur*, we mean the 25,000 victims of repression, the hard lot of South and East African Indians and the educative (!) threats which Lord Winterton is administering to make India behave like a good girl?

**So Sudden!**

Lenin, we notice, is reported to have recovered from his illness. It may, or may not be a mere coincidence that his recovery synchronises with the "change of heart" towards Russia induced chiefly by the Russian diplomats' determination at Genoa that Europe must either love Russia or take the consequences. Just at the time when the Allies had by an agreement resolved upon demanding all sorts of impossible things from Russia, Lenin was reported to be so seriously ill as to be practically dead. At the time we ventured to doubt the approaching demise of Russia's cleverest statesman and to suggest that the wish might have been father to the report. That Lenin has suddenly recovered from an incurable malady seems to suggest that our scepticism was not entirely without foundation. It will be remembered that the Russian was reported to be paralysed. Paralysis is an affliction from which recovery is not usual. Another interesting fact is that a report to-day from Russia declares that the famine conditions there have greatly improved. We confess to having cherished a vague suspicion that much of the talk about terrible conditions in Russia was inspired by the conclusion invariably appended to such reports—namely, that the maladministration of the Soviets and the general "economic fallacy" for which Bolshevism stands, has brought ruin and misery to the Russian people. Also, that only the efforts of Europe's financiers, prefaced of course by Russia's recognition of her debts to France and England, could save Russia. Verily M. Chicherin is a wizard.

**The Volunteers' Pledge.**

Mr. S. D. Nadkarni of Karwar, who wrote to us, our readers may remember, in connection with the Congress creed, asking for a solution of the "difficulty" which the name of God in the pledge demanded of the volunteers would present to an atheist, is dissatisfied with the answer which we gave him in a leading article. He insists that his was a *bona fide* query, and that we have missed the point of it. His question sprang "solely from a genuine desire to see that Congress 'legislation' is universal in its application, that it leaves no excuse for conscientious objectors, that in short it provides for all possible cases that bear on the object of the Indian *National* Congress and come within its scope." We never for a moment doubted the entire good faith, nor yet the patriotic purpose, of our correspondent. We only thought that he was agitating himself needlessly because the difficulty had not yet arisen and, in our opinion, was not likely to arise. Mr. Nadkarni in his reply mentions certain sects and persons, for whose sake he considers, the pledge would have to be altered. Up till now we have only been able to ask one of the persons, thus alleged, for an opinion. He denied Mr. Nadkarni's imputation and seemed astonished that anybody should have considered that he and those who thought with him were atheists. He also gave it as his considered opinion that there was no-one belonging to any Indian sect who would object to taking a pledge in the name of God. Some Indians who had become Europeanised might have affected the intellectual atheism of a certain set in Europe, among so many other affectations; that was possible. But he did not believe that anywhere in India there was a sect which could be fairly said "not to believe in God." The speaker was a Jain. We still believe that Mr. Nadkarni is agitating himself quite needlessly. Supposing that the question should arise it will be easy to adapt the pledge to individual objectors, and much better than introducing any alteration in the present wording of the pledge which is satisfactory to the vast majority of Indians.

**Foreign Interests.**

Hardly a message reaches us concerning the future of an Oriental country as European diplomats wish to shape it, but contains mention of the "interests" of European Powers in that country—interests which the diplomats pretend, must be protected at the cost of some position of the Oriental country's independence. And the mention is made so casually that it seems we are expected to regard all pleas of the special protection of commercial or industrial interests as unanswerable. Perhaps there was a time when the good-natured and easy-going East was duly impressed by talk of special foreign interests in an Eastern land. We remember that when the question of the Reforms in India was being debated the reactionaries made great play upon the European merchant's stake in the country—a stake which it was suggested was so great that for its protection India should be doomed to an eternity of serfdom in the Empire. Later, when the reactionaries failed to silence all talk of Reforms their tone changed and they admitted often and with unction that they must perforce rely upon the Indian's sense of fairness for protection in the future of their trading interests. This talk of foreign interests always occurs at the outset of a dispute between a country wishing to be free and those who would hold her in bondage. When the "independence" of Egypt was being considered Lord Cerzon made a great point of the need to protect foreign commercial interests in the cities. To this end he insisted that Egypt must be garrisoned strongly by British troops—garrisoned in such strength that "independent" Egypt would remain under military occupation. In the case of Egypt, indeed, it was ostensibly the "need for protecting foreign interests" which lost that country the virtual independence the Turks had given her.

**A Sordid Game.**

Similarly in the case of Persia the "interests" of foreigners have proved the bane of the land. During the early stages of the Genoa Conference the thin end of the wedge of "commercial interests" was sought strenuously to be inserted into Russian territorial and political integrity. But the Bolshevists were not to be caught thus. Nor did the Allies' artless proposal—another favourite opening gambit with greedy Powers—that special mixed courts should try cases in which foreign Nationals were concerned find any favour with the wary Russians. The mere suggestion was promptly ridiculed by M. Chicherin, and we heard no more about it. Though Russia of to-day will probably be able to ward off the dangers arising from the not-at-all-peaceful generation which the toleration of foreign "interests" (legal or commercial) denotes, Turkey and other Eastern countries will find it less easy a task to save themselves. For, they are comparatively weak where Russia is strong. With a standing army of two millions the Soviets may insist on the profits accruing to those foreigners who assist in developing Russian resources being the sole reward for their assistance. But signs are not wanting that Turkey will fare worse—unless the Russo-Kemalist alliance serves to intimidate the diplomats.

**"Orient et Occident."**

The April number of "Orient et Occident", the remarkably able and well-informed Review recently started in Paris by M. Gaston Gaillard, contains the following important articles: "The Asiatic Policy of Moscow" by Philippe Carayanides—a name which suggests both an Armenian and Greek origin for the author, who, however, shows himself an ardent Turcophil: "The Embassy of Louis XIV to the King of Siam (1685)", a little known page of history; the fourth instalment of "The Origins of the Indian Nationalist Movement" by Essad Fouad, entitled: "The Indians and Defence of the Rights of the Caliphate" and a second instalment of "Islamic Solidarity and England" by a writer who hides his identity behind the letters X. X., entitled: "Turco-Indian Relations." The chronicle of recent events contains much interesting information regarding the internal and external affairs of Albania, Bokhara, the Caucasus, China, Japan, Syria and Turkey. Under "India" we find an account of Mr. Montagu's resignation, the arrest of Mahatmaji, and the Indian budget. (Editions Ernest Leroux, 28 rue Bonaparte, Paris (VI).)

# KHADI SCHEME.

## ADOPTED BY WORKING COMMITTEE

## NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE FORMED.

## WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Working Committee which met at the All India Congress Committee's Office Bombay on the 12th, 13th and 14th, May, 1922 under the chairmanship of Hakim Sahib Ajmal Khan.

The following members were present:—Hakim Ajmal Khan (in chair), Seth M.M. H.J.M. Chothni, Dr. M.A. Ansari, Babu Hardayal Nag, Mr. V. J. Patel, Seth Jumanlal Bajaj, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sjt. S. V. Koujalmi, Mr. P. Prakasam, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar and Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel also attended the acting on invitation of the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved that the Presidents of the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamaitil Ulema be requested to call meetings of their respective Working Committees on the day and at the place of the next meeting of this Committee in order to enable three bodies to confer together if necessary.

That next meeting of the Working Committee be held at Lucknow on June 6, 1822.

With reference to the President's telegram dated 2nd April, resolved that the Provincial Congress Committee, Punjab be asked if in view of the Committee of Inquiry already appointed to investigate the case of repression in the Punjab, any further action by this Committee is necessary.

Read papers in connection with the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and the Wardha Taluk Congress Committee elections and Dr. Moonje's wires and resolved (a) That the Provincial Congress Committee be asked to explain why they have postponed annual elections and (b) That Mr. Prakasam be deputed to proceed to Nagpur and Wardha to investigate and finally dispose of the question before the 25th May, his decision being final.

Resolved that the General Secretary be requested to take steps to convene the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on Wednesday the 7th June at Lucknow.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Resolved (a) That a committee consisting of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Dr. Ansari, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Principal Gidwani be appointed to prepare a scheme for organizing and financing national education in the country and for that purpose to raise funds, prepare a budget and submit proposals at the next meeting of this Committee. (b) That all applications for grants or loans for national education received so far and to be received in future be referred to the foregoing committee for their opinion.

Resolved that Shahadara (Punjab) application for Rs. 1,25,000 for depressed classes work cannot be considered unless the Working Committee is satisfied that sufficient funds are raised locally to start a scheme and the scheme so started is in working order.

With reference to the Bengal P.C.C.'s application for remission of 25 per cent. of Tilak Swaraj Fund collections due to the All-India Congress Committee resolved that the application be rejected.

Resolved that Rs. 17,381 be recommended to be paid to the Antyaja Karyalaya, Ahmedabad in addition to Rs. 5'000 already granted by this committee.

Resolved that Rs. 5,000 be earmarked for the Ahmednagar Depressed Classes Home and that amount be recommenced to be paid whom the Working Committee is satisfied that the Home is started by local efforts and is in working order.

On the application of Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar resolved that Rs. 10,000 be earmarked for the depressed classes work in Madras and that the amount be recommended to be paid when the application is sent to his committee through the Provincial Congress Committee and on this committee being satisfied that at least an equal amount is is raised by local efforts.

With reference to Mr. Tyabji's inquiry regarding Rs. 18,00,000 recommended for Khaddar work in Gujarat resolved that Mr. Tyabji be informed that this Committee has received no complaint on that account from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

Resolved that Mr. G. P. Blizard's claim for £68-13-8 be sanctioned as recommended by Mr. Kelkar.

Resolved that Mr. Patel's report regarding Ajmer elections be confirmed.

Resolved that the Treasurer's audited statement of account of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund up to 30th April 1922 be passed.

With reference to Mr. Dixit's letter dated 3-5-22 inquiring whether non-cooperators can make legal defence in a civil suit resolved that the attention of Mr. Dixit be drawn to this Committee's resolution No. 10 dated 14th June, 1921 on the subject of non-cooperators and law courts.

KHADDAR SCHEME.

The following khaddar scheme was adopted by the Committee:—

The Working Committee resolves that in pursuance of the constructive programme now before the country, special efforts should be made by every province to stimulate production and consumption of handspun and handwoven khaddar on a sound organised basis.

With a view to help provinces by way of loans, and technical advice and to make available to each province experience of other parts and to collect and disseminate useful information, the Working Committee resolves to entrust Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with the organisation of a special department for which the Committee sanctions Rs. 17 lakhs.

The department shall consist of three divisions:—1. Technical instruction, 2. Production, 3. Sale.

The Technical instruction will be provided for at Sabarmati Ashram under direction of Mr. Maganlal Gandhi. Every province will be invited to send two or three students each to this institute for a six months' course to be trained in all processes of khadi production. Students trained in this institute will be engaged for organization of khadi centres or similar training institutes in their respective provinces.

The department of production will aim at co-ordination of inter-provincial work and standardization of yarn or cloth. The department will not ordinarily interfere with administration of local organizations. Mr. Lakshmidas Purshottam will direct the department with the help of a staff of travelling inspectors.

The sales department will open khadi stores in some select places where Provincial Congress Committees are unable to provide adequate facilities for the consumers. Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani will be in charge of this department.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will be responsible for co-ordination of departments and general propaganda work. He will be solely responsible for administration of finances.

All applications for loans shall be forwarded by Provinces to Seth Jamnalal who will submit them to the Working Committee for disposal with his own recommendations, provided that in case of emergency Seth Jamnalal may grant loans not exceeding Rs 5,000 in anticipation of the Working Committee's sanction.

In deciding the applications for loans the Working Committee shall keep in view both the requirements of the provinces and the extent of their investments in khadi in order to stimulate local effort and help the deserving cases.

Budget:—Technical instruction 25,000; Sales Department 2,00,000; Production Department Office 20,000; Propaganda, Information Bureau 1,00,000; Loans to Provinces 13,55,000.

## ARMY AND NAVY GRATUITIES.

### A NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

In order to carry out a reduction of establishments, the British Army and Navy announce a scheme of allowances and gratuities offered to officers electing to retire before the age limit. Army gratuities range from £600 to £2,500 sterling. The surplus naval officers number 1,835 and the Admiralty state it may be necessary to part with even promising officers.

## GEN. CHANGTSOLIN'S ARMY,

### MAJORITY CAPTURED AND DISARMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Peking.—The official returns show that of the 110,000 men that General Changtsolin brought inside the Great Wall 70,000 were captured and disarmed.

## FAMINE IN RUSSIA,

### WORST CRISIS PASSED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 13.

London.—Official telegrams from Moscow state that the worst of the famine crisis in Volga area had passed by April 13th, when 6½ million people were receiving relief. The fact that thirty million tons of food and seed have been supplied makes the future hopeful.

## REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

### REVIVAL OF TRADE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

English and Welsh Railways announce important reductions in the rates for goods traffic which should powerfully promote the revival of trade. The percentage of the increase over pre-war rates has been reduced in many cases by 25 per cent. The building trade, the iron, steel and tin plate industries are the principal beneficiaries.

## PRINCE AT MANILA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Colombo 13th.—The "Renown" anchored at Manila Bay at 8 this morning. After a visit by the Governor-General and various officials, the Prince of Wales landed with the staff and drove to Walcanan Palace, where he lunched. In the afternoon the Prince played polo with the American team. The Prince dines at the Palace, where a reception will be held, followed by a small dance, after which the Prince will return to the "Renown" to sleep. Tomorrow he lands early, drives around Manila with the Governor-General, visits Fort McKinley and attends service at the Espiscopal Church. The Prince will then have lunch with General Wright and in the evening attends a garden party and in the night gives dinner on board the "Renown." On Monday, the Prince visits Cavite, where he will lunch with the Senior Naval Officer, after which he plays polo and returns to the "Renown" and sails at dusk for Labuan.

## GRAVE IRISH SITUATION.

### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST EXERT THEMSELVES.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WARNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

A grave warning to the South Irish Provisional Government was given by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Queen's Hall. He said he believed in the good faith of the Irish signatories to the Treaty and that the great mass of Irish people desired peace and wished the Treaty to be maintained, but he was gravely disturbed at the signs of disorder, murder and outrage in Ireland. Government thought it right to show great patience, but the time had come when the Provisional Government must exert themselves resolutely at every cost to protect their citizens and relieve their country from the stain on its reputation. They must show not merely good faith and desire to keep the Treaty, but power to do so.

## RUSSIAN NOTE.

### BRITISH ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Genoa.—It is authoritatively stated that the British view of the Russian Note, which the delegation is examining, is that the Note is very stupid from the point of view of Russia's interests, and is full of idle propaganda. But Britain is not prepared to adopt the view that Europe should therefore be denied peace, or the Russian people further consideration in their misery. As far as Russia is concerned help will undoubtedly be delayed and rendered more difficult.

Britain is quite prepared to examine the suggestion that questions of credits, debts and private property shall be referred to a mixed commission, though that means that Russia will have to wait longer for credits. The Note affords a satisfactory basis for further negotiations in regard to the peace of Europe. To break on the Note would mean that the States bordering on Russia might be exposed to the dangers of war and the peace fundamentally disturbed.

## ITALIAN REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Genoa.—It is stated that the Italian reply to the Russian Note is similar to the British. The French and Belgian delegations are awaiting instructions from their Governments. M. Barthou has submitted to M. Poincare suggestions in regard to the appointment of committees of experts to enquire into the questions of finance and nationalised property in Russia, as the Russians suggested.

## COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

### QUESTION OF APPOINTING BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Genoa.—It is authoritatively stated that the British Delegation is not prepared to appoint representatives to the Commissions of Enquiry into the questions of credits and property in Russia unless a definite reciprocal guarantee is given that no propaganda will be undertaken while the Commissions are sitting. While a non-aggression pact cannot be concluded until the frontiers of East Europe are established, the british Delegation proposes a truce on the basis of *de facto* frontiers until the labours of the Commissions are terminated and a definite settlement reached in regard to Russia. The Delegation attaches importance to the fact that the Russians have accepted Number three of the Cannes resolutions. The Italian Delegation shares British views.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SCHEME,

### TRUCE BASED ON EXISTING FRONTIERS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 13.

Advices from Genoa agree in estimating that the Conference will last another fortnight, when it will adjourn for at least several months, while the three proposed Comissions, on which the Russians will be equally represented, investigate, probably at Moscow, questions of debt, credits, and private property. The British apparently are prepared at to-day's meeting conditionally to support the appointment of Commissions. Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is to meet the new situation by a truce based on the existing frontiers until the Commissions have completed their labours. His appeals have found favour with neutral and other Delegates, who lunches at his villa yesterday, while the French are reported to have expressed approval of the main principles of British proposals.

## COM ISSION ON RUSSIAN QUESTIONS.

### TO MAKE ONLY RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Paris. According to a report from Genoa, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Conference would be concluded on Tuesday provided that the agreement was reached regarding the experts' commission on the Russian questions. The powers, on the proposal of M. Barthou, have decided not to ask the United States to participate in the commission. France insists that the Governments and not the Conference are to appoint the members on the commission, to which Russia is at first not to be admitted; and that the commission is only to be empowered to make recommendations and not binding decisions.

## GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

### SOVIET ALLIANCE WITH ANGORA

### FORMER DECLINES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

London.—Discussing M. Chicherin's refusal to promise Soviet neutrality in a Greco-Turkish War, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent suggests that this is due to a new agreement between Angora and Moscow which, it is believed, deals with military co-operation in the basin of the Black Sea.

## COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE SCHEME.

### AIR MINISTRY'S STRONG SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The revised scheme of Commander Burney's for a commercial line of airships to India and Australia, on which the Treasury last week threw cold water, alleging that it was insufficiently financially backed, has encountered happier fortunes at the hands of the Air Ministry. The Air Ministry has intimated that it constitutes a notable advance on any scheme yet submitted for utilisation of airships in connection with Imperial communications. They consider it offers a reasonable prospect of satisfactory operation of ships between India and Britain, provided that six are employed instead of five proposed, also an airship base with a shed erected in India. The Ministry point out that airship undertakings are necessarily speculative, especially commercially.

## AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

### LORD MONTAGU'S RECOMMENDATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in an article in the "Observer" written in Simla, says that the Air Force is most valuable to the British forces on the North West Frontier and will be able to do an increasingly important work in future.

It will become an indispensable part of defences of the Indian Frontiers. Above all, the use of the aircraft will save money.

With regard to the question of internal defence, aeroplanes are, also, very valuable in an unlikely event of a mutiny of Indian troops or serious outbreaks of violence among the civil population.

Stationing of a few squardons in places not on frontier is alvisable, especially in view of the recent serious reduction in the British and the Indian troops.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu deplores the state of Air Force in India as regards planes, engines, supplies and spares. He declares that at present there is not a single spare propeller in India. As a result of this and reduction of pay the Air Force in India is much discouraged. He suggests that small dirigibles as well as aeroplanes might be used on the Frontier to facilitate observation.

He hopes that the Government of India will decide to give a greater encouragement to civil aviation.

## OPERATION AGAINST KURDISH REBEL.

### DESPATCH OF PERSIAN TROOPS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 13.

Teheran.—About 2,000 troops of all arms have left Teheran as reinforcement for the Persian field force at Tabriz, which is undertaking operation against the well-known Kurdish rebel leader, Ismail Agha all as Simko, the chief of Kurdish tribe, inhabiting the area northwest of Lake Urumia. The reason for Simko's revolt is that finding that the Persian government for many years did nothing for that part of the country except send Governors who bled the people, Simko refused to recognise government and will not allow Persian govrnment officials to go to Urumia district.

## LENIN'S RECOVERY.

### ATTENDING TO STATE AFFAIRS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 13.

Lenin has recovered from his illness and is attending to all State affairs.

## MR. L. URQUHART GOES TO GENOA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart is proceeding to Genoa to-morrow at the urgent request of Mr. Lloyd George.

# STICK TO BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

## "NON-CO-OPERATION CAN NEVER FAIL."

### CO-OPERATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAYING SWARAJ.

### LEADERS' APPEAL TO USE KHADI.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee when speeches were made on "The Present Situation" Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. The audience was very large.

Mrs. Naidu said she was going to introduce to them the speakers of that evening. There was their beloved President of the Congress, Hakim Ajmal Khan and they in Bombay were not so fortunate as to know his personal gifts and virtues. To-day the Hakim was perhaps the last great gentleman of the great school of Indian culture in the North. He possessed a great spirit. He was a fit successor to Mahatma Gandhi, if ever there could be a man fit to succeed the great Mahatma. She then introduced Mr. Iyengar and Mr. Prukasam and also Mr. Vallabhbai Patel.

### HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Hakim Ajmal Khan said it was not the first time he was addressing a Bombay audience. It was not necessary for him to tell them at this time of day that they had to follow the resolution of Bardoli faithfully. Unless they remained non-violent they would not succeed in their object. They were an unarmed people and so long as they were thus situated they had got to be non-violent. But Mahatma Gandhi had told them to follow the non-violent programme for its own sake. Many incidents had taken place in the country, at Chauri Chawra and other places which had driven them to the conclusion that the Bardoli programme was the best for all. persons of all political views. Hindu-Moslim unity was a great thing, it was a thing of prime importance if they wanted to advance towards Swaraj. Even if they only tried their best to unitly all the communities in the country during the next two years their object would be gained, for unity was the most important thing. Their unity was not perfect yet and all their efforts must be devoted to that object. The next thing of importance to Hindu-Muslim unity was the unification of all parties in this country. They must not compare the political parties in Europe to the different parties in this country, because in the former country they had got Swaraj and either the one or the other party was ruling at a time; but here that was not the case. They were ruled by foreigners and any dissensions between these would only delay Swaraj for them Therefore, they should do their best to bring all the parties in this country under the orbit of their National Congress. They must have all the people in India in their Congress and for that purpose they must get as many members as possible for it. Referring to the question of Khaddar the Hakim regretted that Khaddar had not yet spread as much as was essential. Without the universal use of Khaddar they would not be able to drive poverty out of this land. The next thing they had to decide was the question of National Education. The Education imparted to them in Government schools made but slaves of their young sons and daughters. They must prevent their children being exploited by Government for the purpose of the perpetuation of its own machinery. He had not the least hesitation in saying that the present education made slaves of their children and it has their duty to free themselves from this bondage and give them a national and independent education. They had started a few universities and schools all over the land but they were not by themselves enough to meet their national requirements. The Working Committee had given the subject their attention and had appointed a sub-committee consisting of Principal Gidwani, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and himself to draft a scheme and start National Colleges in all those centres wherever necessary. The scheme had to be ready by the first week of June.

But the most important requirement for national education was money and he appealed to the rich men of Bombay to help them to carry out the scheme to success. Not only the rich men,—but he would ask the poor men also to help the scheme for the fight for Swaraj was not a thing in which the rich alone were concerned. It was a battle of the poor and they must take their share of the work without cavil. Therefore he would appeal to them not to lag behind in their help to the national cause. The next thing was the establishment of *panchayats* all over the country. The Working Committees had given attention to these *panchayats* also, without the help of the public, they would not succeed. He asked them not to resort to Law Courts, but to go to the *panchayats* to settle their dispute. Whenever they had any disputes he would appeal to them to go to the *panchayats* only instead of the Law Courts of a Government with which they wanted to non-cooperate.

### BABU HARDAYAL NAG.

Babu Hardayal Nag said he was compelled to speak in English to them, but that was the result of the anti-national education, which benefited the bureaucracy more than the people. They wanted national education, but what was that? Education might wait, it was said, but Swaraj could not and their children, therefore, left the schools. But now they wanted national education. Let them look at the state of Ireland where their own language had been introduced! England had captured their mind through their language, but Ireland had by the introduction of their own language recaptured the minds of the young. Indians through English education were receiving English culture. By national education they would receive their culture back; they would also receive their religion back. They were first men and then Hindus and Muslims. Therefore, they must have a national education which would make them men in the first instance. They must first be men and then take up the sectarian idea. First of all let them accomplish that, let them receive the world culture and that culture their own!

### MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, said, truly national words could not be spoken unless they had a national language which transcended all utilitarian uses of a common foreign language.

He had trodden other ways and he had found them fruitless. He need not tell them how much the new ways had transferred character, without which there could not be national unity, no kind of solidarity and no kind of national movement. He would ask them to consider the question from the national point of view. It was said by their opponents that Mahatma Gandhi appealed to their passions, and that he was an emotional speaker, but he (speaker) for one thought that there was no truer, higher and more real nationalism heard by him anywhere than from the lips of Mr. Gandhi. They had tried all kinds of criticisms of Government actions, of measures of Government Bills, of Government officers, of Governors, of Viceroys of Secretaries of State and they had all failed; they had also appealed to all sorts of people,—to Parliament and even to the British public and they had failed all along the line. Indians had pinned their faith to various parties; to the Liberal party and to the Labour Party and they had failed also there. They had failed everywhere and in the terms of Mahatma Gandhi they had taken up the only straightforward course open to them which transcended all criticism all machiavellian tactics and schemings. The age of straight criticism had arrived and that was the only way of business-like dealing with the English. In the second place did they think that because Non-cooperation has failed they should throw it on the scrap-heap and take up all the old things which they had tried and which had failed them and had proved fruitless? But he wanted to ask where and how the N. C. O. had failed? Had it failed in its educative value? Hindu-Moslem unity had been realised as a real thing and not a sham. Not even Mr. Gokhale, who had realised the importance of that unity, had succeeded in achieving it; he was able to do nothing more than a simulacrum of it. It wanted one who was very nearly on the same plane as Buddha, Christ and Krishna. And India found in Gandhi a true saviour of her ancient culture and modern life. That saviour had demonstrated to them how it was possible to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. The dogma of Hindu religion was that we should tolerate all people who professed other religions, but Gandhi taught them that they should also protect other religions. Mahatma Gandhi had told them that only by so doing they would achieve national unity. Even Lord Morley, on the eve of the new "reforms" in his eloquent language, had told them that Hindu-Moslem unity was an impossibility. We had found that by the efforts of their leaders we had achieved it. The great heritage that Mahatma Gandhi had left to us was that Hindu-Moslem unity. He had revealed the true secret of his leadership to every man in this country who had eyes to see and faith to act upon. They would realise how precious that unity was and it was the duty of every one of them not only to maintain it, but to increase it. The President of the Congress had told them in noble language where their duty lay and how they must discharge it. The Hakim was truly a great exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity. Indians had been reproached with cowardice, particularly by people who had accompanied the Prince on his tour. But Gandhi had made them a really fearless people—they were no longer in fear of suffering, of jail and sacrifice. That was a thing which he had thought nobody could have achieved His message had given them freedom from cowardice. Khadder was the keynote of that movement. They could not have a nation which was not nationally dressed; they could not have Indian women without Indian dress; they could not have their children dressed in anything except in Indian dress. As far as the economic value of Khadder was concerned even their opponents had admitted it. He would tell them how it was a symbol of unity. It was Khadder alone which was a symbol of freemasonry, a symbol which unified them

(Continued on next page.)

# STORM IN A TEA CUP.

## AMONG BOMBAY KAPOLE BANIAS.

## ALL OVER A MARRIAGE.

The Kapole Bania residents of Bombay appear at this moment to be agitated all over the question of a marriage, and unless the caste can amicably settle matters with due regard to the dictates of justice, and equity, it is threatened with a serious split, such as befell the Bhatias some years ago, over the question of sea voyage.

The facts gathered from a lengthy correspondence, at times acrimonious, prolonged over a period of nearly two years, reveal a pathetic tale. It appears that one Narottam Kalidas, a man of indigent circumstances had a daughter, whom he betrothed, in *Samvat* 1913, corresponding to the year 1916-17 of the Christian era, to one Jamnadas Dwarkadas Karsonji, belonging to a fairly well-to-do family. No money—*Kanyasulk*, was given or accepted, though Narottam was as poor as a church-mouse, and it is not uncommon among the the poorer members of the caste to accept money as a consideration. The betrothal is in the nature of a civil contract—it is just like "a promise to pay," and cannot be regarded as redeemed until marriage is actually consummated. Usually a betrothal is as valid as a marriage and the same sanctity attaches to it as a "Promise to Pay." But even as some of these "Promises to Pay" are not redeemed, to have several betrothals seen broken off for various considerations, long after the agreement has been entered into. Where the parties concerned are rich and influential, the breach of promise is not generally made much of and the caste Mahajan remains almost indifferent to the matter. It is necessary one should bear this in mind, as it has a great bearing on the question which is at present convulsing the Kapole Banias.

### BOY SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS MALADY.

It is stated that about three years after the betrothal—in September 1920, Narottam Kalidas, the girl's father, petitioned the President and Managing Committee in Bombay of the caste, in the course of which he alleged that the boy was suffering from some serious malady which unfitted him for the responsibilities of married life. Other allegations also were made, and finally Narottam prayed the Mahajan that the boy should be got examined by a competent medical men, and if the latter certified that the boy was completely free from the alleged malady, he (the said Narottam) would get his girl married to the boy, and in the alternative he sought permission from the Mahajan to break off the betrothal. He prayed for an early decision as his daughter was already 16 years old.

The *Mahajan* met to consider the petition, and in pursuance of its decision, Seth Ishwardas Laxmidas, J.P., Vice-President of the *Mahajan*, called on the boy and his father to appear before the *Mahajan* within one month from date of notice to give such explanations as they coud and in default of appearance, the committee was to decide the matter in such a way as it deemed proper. This was on the 5th October 1920.

Neither the boy nor his father seems to have taken notice of the Bombay *Mahajan*. On the 23rd October 1920, Dwarkadas Karsanji, the boy's father, made an application to the caste *Mahajan* at Delwada, making allegations against Narottam and requesting the *Mahajan* to satisfy itself about his son's health and then credite the marriage. On the 25th October 1920, the Delwada *Mahajan* called upon Narottam to appear before it at Delwada and render proper explanation. On receipt of the notice Narottam in forwarding a copy of the Delwada *Mahajan's* letter to the Bombay *Mahajan* on the 29th October, pointed out that he had been a resident of Bombay for 40 years and had been subject to the caste jurisdiction in Bombay, and that the opposite party was for similar reasons subject to the Bombay Committees' jurisdiction. Narottam also asked that the disposal of his petition of September be expedited.

On the 4th December 1920, Narottam sent a reply to the Delwada *Mahajan* stating that the parties to the matter were subject to the jurisdiction of the Bombay *Mahajan;* that he had first petitioned the Bombay *Mahajan;* that both the parties and the caste members before whom the matter had been placed were all resident in Bombay; that the doctor who had treated the boy was in Bombay and eminent doctors were to be had in Bombay. In these circumstances the matter, he urged, should be enquired into in Bombay. The Delwada *Mahajan* wrote to Narottam on the 18th December 1920, insisting upon his appearing before them and giving proper explanation.

### BOMBAY MAHAJAN'S MEETING.

Thereupon, Narottam approached the Bombay *Mahajan*, who to avoid unnecessary disputes in the caste, advised Narottam to go before the Dewada *Mahajan* and state his case there. Prior to this, the Bombay *Mahajan* convened a meeting at which the leading people of Delwada were present by invitation, and assured the Bombay *Mahajan* that strict justice would be done to the parties. Consideration of Narottam's petition of September was deferred pending the result of the enquiry by the Delwada *Mahajan*. Narottam appeared before the Delwada *Mahajan* on the 10th February 1921, and on the following day asked the *Mahajan* to have the boy examined in Bombay by two competent Medical men representing both the parties. It appears that on the same day—11th February, 1921, the boy's father—Dwarkadas submitted a statement, it is alleged, admitting the fact of the boy having suffered from the disease complained of, and at the date of the betrothal, Narottam was aware of the circumstance and that the boy was, since then, keeping good health. On the 24th February, 1921, both the parties agreed to abide by the verdict of a Committee to be appointed by the Delwada *Mahajan*. A Committee of four was appointed, including Seth Ishwardas Laxmidas, but its term of reference was restricted to a side issue, viz., whether the boy was fit to enjoy domestic life, and the Committee was instructed to have the boy examined by medical men at Ahmedabad or Baroda, on the ground that the Bombay doctors could not be trusted. Each of the two parties was called upon to deposit with the *Mahajan* Rs. 251 towards the expenses, but as Narottam was poor to afford such a big sum, he paid only Rs. 75, which, it is alleged, he raised by subscription among his neighbours. Seth Ishwardas thought that the term of reference did not cover the main issue, and when he represented the matter to the Delwada Mahajan, it seems that the latter peremptorily asked him to send bork the papers. Shortly after this incident, the girl's father died, leaving his girl an orphan and absolutely helpless. He himself was so poor when he died that the neighbours, it is said, had to find the necessary money for the funeral expenses. The girl was 18 years of age by this time and her condition was apparently pitiable in the extreme. The girl, on the advice of friendly neighbours, petitioned the Bombay *Mahajan* on the 16th December describing her pitiable circumstance, and praying that the petition concerning her case should be decided without delay, failing which she would act in her own best interests. Apparently, the Bombay *Mahajan* took no notice of a poor, orphan girl's request, and even the intercession of some friendly neighbours led to no result.

### THE GIRL'S MARRIAGE.

After waiting for about a month or so, the girl married one Mohanlal Odhavji Gandhi of Bombay about January last. Sometime after the marriage, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Karsanji to whom Bai Gomti had previously been betrothed appeared before the Bombay *Mahajan*, whose existence neither he nor his father had previously taken any notice of, and petitioned the *Mahajan* to excommunicate both Bai Gomti and her husband Mohanlal for the offence they had committed. The Bombay *Mahajan* in view of the ensuing session of the Kapole Bania Conference in Bombay, which was to come off in April deferred consideration of Jamnadas' petition till after the Conference. The Conference came off on the 12th, 13th and 14th April, when among the resolutions passed was one which practically approved the breaking off of betrothals in certain circumstances. The resolution was moved by Mr. Jamnadas L. Mody and it was carried. Sometime after the Conference in April, a caste meeting was held at Madhav Baug, but that meeting broke up it is said, in an uproar. A second meeting was held on the 8th May, which also ended amidst uproar, without coming to any decision. Some of those who attended the meeting state that the proceedings were so irregular from start to finish, and that there was acute feeling between the followers of the two different view-points—those who were for and those who were against the excommunication proposal. The President, it is stated, would not hear even a "point of order" raised by an educated lawyer The meeting dispersed at 12 midnight, without coming to any decision. After that several rumours were spread, causing considerable perturbation. And from a letter addressed to one of the Secretaries by Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, President of the Bombay *Mahajan*, doubts were set at rest as to what the President would do next. The letter spreaks for itself:—

Bombay, May 11, 1922.

From
Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas, Kt.
Walkeshwar Road, Bombay,

My dear Mangaldas,

To give effect to my desire expressed at the meeting of the Kapole community on the 8th inst, I have appointed Sunday, the 21st inst. as the voting day The voting will commence at Madhav Baug from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (BT), when I expect your presence to assist me as one of the Secretaries. I have already got the consent of Mr Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas to assist me.

I shall thank you to let me know by return of post if you can comply with my request. If you cannot do so, I shall request some other gentleman to do the work of a Secretary.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

JUGMOHANDAS VURJEEWANDAS.

President, Kapole Community.

After this letter was written and sent out, we are told, representations were made to Sir Jugmohandas about the harm that the course of action he proposed to follow, might produce, and that on a reconsideration, he was pleased to abandon the idea and agree to the convening of a meeting of the *Mahajan* in the first instance to consider the position. The Mahajan consists of 52 people elected periodically at meetings of the whole caste, and this *Mahajan* regulates the customs and the usages of the people belonging to the caste. On account of the dispute, two parties have come into existence and very bitter feeling exists on both sides. The position at present is a very difficult one and requires to be delicately handled. And if a split is to be avoided, the Mahajan and its President will have to desist from taking one side or the other, and after looking to all the circumstances, decide the question at issue in such a way as will redound to the *Mahajan's* businesslike habits, commonsense and absolute fairplay. The meeting of the Mahajan is to come off to-day (Monday) and its decision is awaited with considerable interest.

# ENGINEERING UNION.

## CONFERENCE WITH EMPLOYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Council of Amalgamated Engineering Union has decided to confer with the employers on Tuesday and to jointly confer with the negotiating committees of forty-seven Unions on Monday.

# ARREST OF DEVADAS AND JAWAHARLAL.

## "STRONGEST GUARANTEES OF NON-VIOLENCE REMOVED."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May, 13.

Srijut C. Rajagopachariar wired to "Swarajya" yesterday evening:—Just had news that two of the finest flowers of non-violence, Mr. Devadas, the youngest son of Mahatmaji and Mr. Jawaharlal, the only son of Pt. Motilal Nehru, were arrested, the former for general abetment of membership in an unlawful association and the latter for sedition. Mrs. Gandhi has a heavy cross to bear, but one must pay the price for being blessed with the greatest and purest souls as husband and son and I have no doubt God will give her courage and light in abundance to bear her sorrows for India's sake. Mahatmaji's eldest son is already in jail in Calcutta. Pandit Motilal will be released shortly and find his home lonelier than his prison. With Mr. Devadas and Mr. Jawaharlal's arrest, the strongest guarantees of non-violence in the United Provinces have been removed by Government.

# PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S TRIAL.

ALLAHABAD May, 13.

The Trial of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and other Congress workers commenced this morning before Mr. K. N. Knox, District Magistrate of Allahabad. The charges are in connection with picketing, distributing leaflets and delivering speeches recently.

# NO CHARGE OF SEDITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May. 13.

The case against Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and others being resumed to-day after lunch, a number of police officers and others were produced to prove picketting of shops and to identify the accused. At the outset Pandit Jawaharlal requested the court to supply him with copies of papers and of his speech and enquired whether he was being tried separately or jointly and under what sections, whether any complaint under section 385 I.P.C. had been preferred and whether he was being tried under 124A also. The District Magistrate explained there was no complaint under Section 385, but proceedings were on police report and they were being tried jointly as the thansaction was all one. As for as evidence went, it appeared they had threatened to boycott and picketted foreign cloth shops and the Secretary, Town Congress Committee had written to shopkeepers demanding fines, but there was no charge under section 124A.

Hearing will be resumed on Monday.

# PT. M. NEHRU TRANSFERRED TO NAINITAL JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was transferred from Lucknow Jail to Nainital Jail on Friday. It is stated that Panditji was against going to Nainital as he was under the treatment of two doctors who were also political prisoners in Lucknow Jail.

# M. MOHANI'S JAIL LIFE.

## NOT ALLOWED TO MIX WITH PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May. 13.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is still kept in Sabarmati Jail. He is not allowed to mix with prisoners, ordinary or political. Most of the time he spends in reading, as he is not provided with any writing materials.

# EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day framed charge against Gulam Ahmed, Editor, Publisher and Printer of "Quomi Report" for offences under section 124A and 505 I. P. C. The accused in a statement says:—I have already acknowledged my guilt and apologised to Government on 23rd March. I plead guilty to both charges. I am very sorry that I permitted the publication of the articles in "Quomi Report," of which I was the Editor. I undertake never to commit such offences again. I fall upon the mercy of the court and have nothing to add.

# APOLOGY OF NO AVAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May. 13.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sententced Gulam Ahmed, Editor of the "Quami Report" to nine months' simple imprisonment under Section 124 A and 505 I. P. C. for two articles in the said paper dated 25th and 26th January last on Moplah outbreak which were likely to excite the feelings of the Moplah community and bring the Government established by law into hatred. The Judge in the course of judgment said that the accused had pleaded himself guilty to the charge and had apologised but would not tell the police who the author of the articles was.

During the year in Bangalore Cotton and Silk Mills, 29 persons lost their lives simply because of their carelessness in handling the machinery in motion.

# STICK TO BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

(Continued from previous page.)

whether they came from the Punjab or Madras. It was a thing which they must keep in mind. They must not mind the frowns of their superiors, whether they were in Government offices or in banks. On the first day their superior might frown at them, but they must persist; on the second he might tolerate them and on the third he would respect them. But national caps alone would not suffice; khaddar must be worn through. He would not tolerate for a moment this partial nationalism. Khaddar was the greatest propoganda they were doing and it was greater than all their propaganda and even greater than the propaganda which was being done by Mr. Sastri at a cost of Rs. 60,000. He was glad to tell them that his own province, which was rent by factions of a most unseemly type, was now united by this khaddar and they were fast coming into the line and were going to justify the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi in his South African days. He asked them to take up khaddar unequivocally and not to quibble with swadeshi. They must respect the wishes of the Mahatma expressed when he was sent to jail in Ahmedabad. Once the means for achieving Swaraj had been devised, it was the duty of every Indian to achieve that end, because it was the minimum of sacrifice and minimum of determination. He appealed to women not to lag behind in this Khaddar movement. The fourth achievement was the removal of untouchability. It might not yet be an accomplished fact, but the most orthodox communities had accepted it as a real dogma and not a hypocritical one. They might treasure it as a precious thing, just as much as the Hindu-Muslim unity.

It was unnecessary for him to take them into an account of their failures. But had not the Liberal Party failed? Had not English Education failed? Had not foreign propaganda failed? Had not "India" failed? Had not the Councils failed? Had not Mr. Montague failed? and had not Lord Reading failed? (Loud laughter). Let us not therefore say that Mahatma Gandhi had failed!

### BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL.

Then coming to the particular point of Councils, the speaker said he was formerly one of those who believed in Non-Cooperation as a principle but he thought it was not a practical thing. He did not believe then that it was a thing possible of acievement as a practical thing. He had felt that by boycotting the councils they would be allowing useless and reactionary men to enter the councils and aid the Government in their reactionary and repressive measures. He had not thought then that the Reform Act was a success, but now he did not think that by entering the councils they would be able to withhold support from Government in its repressive measures. The whole basis of Non-Cooperation consisted in the boycott of councils. He went into the council and he left it, because he found that what he wanted was not there. He went there as a Non-Cooperation to achieve something for his country but he had failed. There were no parties there and no parties were possible. Cliques were possible, groups were possible, toadysim was possible! There were some patriotic and honest Indians there, no doubt. He did not think that the present members in the councils were a worthless lot. The thing was that no man would be able to achieve anything in their present councils. Even if the nationalists went into the councils, without ascribing to them any unworthy motive, he would say they would not be able to do anything. They would not be able to lessen the present repression, for law and order was a reserved subject and no amount of resolutions on their part or obstructive tactics would do. The rules were there and if they talked in a manner to obstruct, the president would sharply call them to order. They must have a nationalist president and the rules must be changed and then they might be able to obstruct and not otherwise. Gandhi had told them to enter the councils only after Swaraj! Even if the Congress party captured the councils they would not be able to achieve more than the other provinces had done. Besides they would be open to so many temptations and they would not be able to observe discipline and the persons who wanted to enter the councils, and who were not amenable to the discipline of the Congress, were just the sort of persons who would respect no party discipline in the councils. Besides, when they could not obey the mandate of the Congress and be faithful to the discipline of the Congress, how was it possible that they would be more faithful to them when they entered the Councils. He would also reminded them that their greatest leader was in jail; men like Nehru and Das were in jail; and would it be loyal to them to enter the councils now? Would it be just and faithful to them and to the thousands of their countrymen who were in jail? Was it seemly for them to discuss such a question now and prefer the embraces of the bureacracy?

He asked them to stick to the Bardoli programme of construction and subscribe liberally to the Tilak Fund. Not only the rich men must give, but also the poor men, for it was the struggle of the poor men also, and they also must take their share of the work. He asked the forgivesness of all those who they might have offended and to close up their ranks. It was the business of the Nationalists to gather the whole country under the national flag and to subscribe liberally towards the national fund. Lastly his message was this: *For every new arrest three men of some little education and position must jump in. (Cheers).*

# MR. T. PRAKASAM.

Mr. T. Prakasam said they must gather every possible man in the Congress fold by every peaceful means in ther power. Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced although he had preached the same thing in his paper, as he had been preaching recently for the last eighteen months, and he had been sent to jail in spite of that. Mrs. Naidu had said that so far she had escaped the jail. He did not think that it was possible for her to continue that. In their province they had the honour of having a lady in the jail—a lady of the highest attainments and highest sacrifices. In Darjiling Mrs. Savitri devi was in jail although she had been liberated a few days back. He thought perhaps one or other governors in this country would one day send Mrs. Naidu to jail, which was a place where their beloved leader was now.

Coming to the question of Reforms, he did not think the Act ever gave them Reforms. They had been told by the Viceroy that they were able to send an Indian to the Washington Conference and to the various conferences and their representative was able to set his signature to various treaties. To all such things he would say that he was not a representative of the people, but of the government. Concluding his long speech Mr. Prakasam said that Swaraj was delayed owing to the action of their cooperating friends who were co-operating with the government against their own countrymen.

Mr. V. J. Patel also spoke against the Councils.

# IMPERIAL PREFERENCE ON SUGAR.

## DEPUTATION TO UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Canada, Australia, South Africa and India were represented on a powerful deputation of Empire Sugar Producers which waited on Under-Secretary, Mr. Wood, in order to emphasise the necessity of increasing Imperial Preference on sugar. Mr. Wood said he recognised the strength of the Deputation's arguments and gave details of the Chancellor's present difficulties and pointed out that by not reducing the gross duty, Government had already granted a valuable concession to the Colonial Governments.

# CANADA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

## REDUCTION OF UNITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons the Minister of Defence announced that the Government naval programme will be to station a small ship and two travellers at Halifax and Esquimalt for training the volunteers reserve force and the building of other ships will be discontinued. In conformity with the foregoing announcement a light cruiser, two destroyers, and two submarines given by the British Govrnment will be laid up.

# PORTUGUESE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Rio de Janeiro.—A message from Pernambuco says that the Portuguese trans-Atlantic fliers left Fernando Noronha to test the new machine, but did not return. It was feared they were lost, but they were picked up by the British ship "City of Para."

# PRINCE SUSTAINS INJURY WHILE PLAYING POLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

Manila.—The Prince of Wales was struck by a ball while he was playing polo to-day and sustained an inch and a half gash over his right eyebrow which necessitated two stitches. The wound is not considered serious but His Royal Highness was unable to attend the Governor's dinner and reception. It is announced that the Prince will fulfil his engagements to-morrow.

# CHANGTSOLIN'S FORCES REINFORCED.

## FURTHER FIGHTING IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 13.

Tientsin.—General Changtsolin's forces have been reinforced from Mukden by over 50,000 troops and, now concentrated round Changli and Lanchow, are entrenching themselves. About the same number of Chihli troops have been detrained near Tongshan, five miles from enemy's outposts. Further fighting is probable.

# MURDER OF POLICEMEN IN U. S. A.

## UNION LEADERS INDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Chicago—Eight union leaders, including "big" Tim Murphy and Con Shea, have been indicted by a special grand jury in connection with the killing of two policemen. The authorities do not contend the leaders actually participated in killing, but action of the jury is based on the procedure adopted in the case of Haymarket riots, 36 years ago, when the leaders of anarchists were hanged or imprisoned when found guilty of murder in inciting to violence and abetting attack in which eight policemen were killed.

Commenting on Mr. Sastri's speech the "Burma Observer" an organ of the Moderate Party thinks promotion for mutual understanding and sympathy should have been addressed to an English audience.—(A. P.)

# NEW ERA IN EGYPT.

## CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF KING.

## PARLIAMENT OF TWO CHAMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Cairo.—Reuter understands that the Constitution Sub-commission has framed the proposals under which the King will exercise legislative power in conjunction with the Parliament. The latter will consist of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. No legislator can be arrested without authorization of the Chamber to which he belongs. Each Deputy will represent 75,000 inhabitants and a Deputy must be over 30 years of age. The number of Senators will be 80, of which about half will be nominated and all must be over 40 years. They should be either Royal Princes, Ministers, high ecclesiastics or large property owners; otherwise they should be personages of importance.

# KING IN BELGIUM.

## VISIT TO CEMETERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Vimy.—King George spent the day among the well-tended cemeteries. They are now carpeted with smooth green turf and covered with a profusion of wallflowers and tulips. After visiting Ypres, where he examined the site for the projected Menin Gate Memorial, including the huge bronze lion looking down on the Menin Road, the party proceeded to Vlamertynghe, where he met Mr. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Mr. Kipling. From there he went to the Brandhoek, Hoogstade, and Poperinghe cemetries, passing Vimy Ridge and through Lillers, Bethune and Lens.

## KING VISITS FRENCH NATIONAL CEMETERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Albert.—King George, accompanied by Lord Haig, made a pilgrimage through the French national cemetery at Notre Dame de Loretto, where he received Marshal Foch. His Majesty placed a wreath of red roses on the base of the memorial over which the Tricolour floated. The party subsequently motored to Arras, Bapaume, Warlencourt and Albert.

## KING AT THE BRITISH CEMETERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Wimereux.—King George in the final stage of his tour visited the British cemetery at Etaples where over ten thousand graves are arranged in tiers among pine-trees with a high white stonecross designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, dominating all and completing a very beautiful picture. General Macdonagh, High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Larkin, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir James Allen, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, Sir Edgar Bowring, Colonel Hogben for Australia and Colonel Collins for South Africa received the King who during the hour of inspection conversed with them concerning the graves of Dominion soldiers. An affecting incident occurred when a letter was handed to the King from the mother of an English sergeant begging the Queen to place an enclosed wreath of forget-me-nots on the tomb of her son. The King in the absence of the Queen, knelt and placed the flowers on the grave. His Majesty then proceeded to Wimereux to inspect the graves of Indian soldiers at Meerut.

## HIS MAJESTY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Boulogne.—The Queen has joined King George and took part in an imposing Anglo-French ceremony at Terlincthun cemetery where impressive speeches were made by the King and General Castelnau. His Majesty dwelling on the services of "the single-hearted assembly of Nations and races which form our Empire", said the whole circuit of the earth was girdled with their graves. "But in France our brothers, alas, number hundreds of thousands. They lie in the keeping of a tried and generous friend, a resolute and chivalrous comrade-in-arms who has set aside for ever the soil in which they sleep, so that ourselves and our descendants may for all time reverently tend their resting places and here (referring to the monument to Napoleon) the greatest of French and of all soldiers, stands to guard them." The King and Queen embarked for England in the afternoon.

## KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The King and the Queen have returned to London and wwere given a very welcome to-day by large crowds.

## DEMPSEY AND CARPENTIER TO FIGHT'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

It is announced that Mr. Kearns and Mr. Descamps to-day signed articles for Dempsey and Carpentier to fight in Europe, during or before June 1923.

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 4 p.m. on Thursday, 18th May, 1922, for constructing a shed of corrugated iron sheets of 70' x 22' for Municipal Bullocks at Chimbai.

The tenderer whose tender will be finally accepted shall have to excuse an agreement forms of the agreement embodying all the terms of the contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Health Officer.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

T A C13663

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF HENRIETTA WIMBRIDGE .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities effecting the Estate of Henrietta Wimbridge, Widow, late of 174 A. Ladbroke Grove, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 12th June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 27th April, 1922, to Edgar Meredith Lane Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Mary Anne Field, cousin of the deceased, and the Public Trustee in England, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King, and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C12962

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1387 of 1921.

Purshotum Vishram Mowji and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Parwatibai, widow ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government pension and tax with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kumbar Tokda, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2362, Old Survey No. 307, and New Survey No. 446 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5033 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Narotam Arjun Brothers but now of Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church and the property of Mowji Raghavji, on or towards the East by the property of Samudrick Mata and on or towards the West by the Kumbhar Tokda Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Examiner Building Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of March 1922.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner,
C12980

## AMUSEMENTS.


IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT & FIRST WEEK
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
The beautiful, daring Star.
in
"THE YELLOW ARM.
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT AND WARNER OLAND.
Do you like continued stories?
Those who love adventure,
Those who like the unknown quantity in life.
Those who like to puzzle over mysteries will find in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
Breath-Catching Sensational Adventures.
Episode 1st, The House of Alarms
" 2nd, The Vengeance of the East.
" 3rd, A Strange Disappearance.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night and this Week
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYW
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More then 5,000 people acting in this film.
You simply can't miss seeing this film.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus,



AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY;
Wednesday, 17th May, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.
RAKSHASI—
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Saturday, 20th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 21st., May, 1922, at 3 p. m.
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.
Proprietors

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., plesent
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
BOOKING AT Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. t the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. m.
BERT LYTELL
IN
"THE SPENDER"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m:
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"The Forbidden City"
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922.
MADAN THEATRES LATEST TOPICAL
ALIPORE JAIL FIRE

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8.15, and 10 p. m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY
HAMLET
Featuring.
SIR J. FORBES ROBERTSON
and
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOT
Supported by their Full Company from Drury Lane—London.

THE STAR
presents
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL
BERT LYTELL
The Screen's Latest Favourite
IN
"Blackie's Redemption"
A Splendid "Metro" Picture in 5 Reels
together with
Further Four Parts of our Wonder Serial
THE WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying hero of daredevil deeds.
Times and Rates as Usual
The "STAR" Cinema
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.


## THE WEATHER.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature was below normal in the north and southwest Punjab; night temperature was lower than usual at Hissar and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Allhabad, and rose to 110deg. yesterday. Night temperature was lower than usual throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where light cloud is present. The air is very dry in Rajputana and upper Sind. Day temperature was slightly below normal throughout. Night temperature was below normal over most of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is very low in Central India West, north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Day temperature was normal except at Surat, where it was in slight excess. Night temperature was lower than usual in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the southeastern districts where it is in slight excess. Night temperature was above normal at Raipur and Amraoti, but below it at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature was higher than usual at Poona and Belgaum. Night temperature was above the average in north Hyderabad and the central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The temporary advance of the monsoon noticed in the southeast of the Arabian Sea is maintained, and heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar coast and the west coast of Ceylon. Calicut reports 2.88in. Cochin 2.31in, Trivandrum 0.69in, and Colombo 3.69in. The sea continues rough at Colombo, but is only smooth or slight on the Malabar coast. Weather is slightly unsettled in the Central Provinces. Temperature has risen in northwest India, but is still below normal in Rajputana and the west Punjab.

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to continue in Malabar. A few thunderstorms are probable in the south of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th May 1922.

There is a slight temporary advance of the monsoon on the Malabar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, local in Assam and southeast Madras, with a few falls in Upper Burma, southeast Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Tavoy one and a half; Victoria Point a half; Myitkyina, Sibsagar three quarters; Dibrugarh a half; Jagdalpur a quarter; Calicut, Coimbatore a half; Trichinopoly, Kodaikanal two.

Temperature remains low over northwest India. A slight western disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier.

### OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY 1922.

| Stations. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity At 8 hours. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Departure 1st nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire' | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 85.8 | 68.7 | 72 | .. | 11.97 | +1.26 |
| Jask | 93.9 | 76.4 | 59 | .. | 5.72 | +1.64 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | 91.2 | 77.9 | 69 | .. | 1.93 | —1.93 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 97.7 | 73.8 | 33 | .. | 1.88 | +0.03 |
| Rawalpindi | 91.7 | 62.5 | 23 | .. | 12.09 | +1.15 |
| Lahore | 98.3 | 66.6 | 43 | .. | 1.66 | —2.51 |
| Hissar | 101.6 | 68.1 | 23 | .. | 1.23 | —1.04 |
| Ambala | 100.7 | 71.8 | 22 | .. | 2.79 | —2.37 |
| Delhi' | 99.8 | 75.8 | 24 | .. | 0.85 | —2.72 |
| UNITED PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Agra | 106.2 | 69.1 | 21 | .. | 0.75 | —2.03 |
| Manipuri | 106.4 | 73.8 | 23 | .. | 1.32 | —0.68 |
| Jhansi | 104.6 | 73.1 | 27 | .. | 2.36 | —0.06 |
| Cawnpore | 108.5 | 76.0 | 18 | .. | 1.58 | —0.89 |
| Allahabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 102.2 | 74.2 | 35 | .. | 2.60 | —1.25 |
| Karachi | 85.4 | 73.8 | 84 | .. | 1.49 | —0.20 |
| Ajmer | 98.6 | 68.0 | 21 | .. | 0.08 | —1.56 |
| Jaipur | 101.5 | 74.3 | 10 | .. | 0.28 | —1.31 |
| Kotah | 100.1 | 80.4 | 6 | .. | 0.05 | —1.52 |
| Mount Abu | 84.4 | 68.8 | 11 | .. | 0.27 | —1.13 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 101.0 | 71.7 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.60 |
| Dwarka | 87.5 | 78.5 | 80 | .. | 0 | —0.84 |
| Veraval | 84.1 | 73.3 | 74 | .. | 0.04 | —0.45 |
| Rajkot | 100.1 | 72.0 | 61 | .. | 0 | —0.53 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 103.0 | 74.2 | 42 | .. | 0 | —0.63 |
| Surat | 99.9 | 76.6 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.48 |
| Ahmedabad | 103.4 | 75.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.45 |
| Deesa | 105.3 | 74.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.55 |
| Neemuch | 100.0 | 72.6 | 7 | .. | 0.48 | —0.53 |
| Indore | 101.8 | 74.8 | 27 | .. | 0.36 | —0.80 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 104.5 | 74.8 | 13 | .. | 2.36 | —0.94 |
| Saugor | 105.0 | 77.6 | 10 | .. | 1.95 | —0.60 |
| Hosangabad | 107.7 | 76.4 | 20 | .. | 2.80 | +0.69 |
| Khandwa | 106.0 | 77.9 | 26 | .. | 2.20 | +0.72 |
| Akola | 108.1 | 79.0 | 19 | .. | 2.33 | +0.07 |
| Amroto' | 107.0 | 79.3 | 18 | .. | 0.52 | —1.95 |
| Nagpur | 109.4 | 79.7 | 33 | .. | 0.66 | —2.78 |
| Chanda | 111.3 | 83.4 | 48 | .. | 1.22 | —2.50 |
| Raipur | 108.6 | 83.5 | 42 | .. | 1.29 | —1.86 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 90.0 | 78.7 | 73 | .. | 0 | —0.71 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.1 | 76.0 | 61 | .. | 0.41 | —0.66 |
| Marmugoa | 87.4 | 77.9 | 92 | .. | 1.87 | —0.18 |
| Karwar | 88.7 | 74.5 | 76 | .. | 1.92 | —2.64 |
| BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 103.2 | 69.0 | 22 | .. | 0.70 | —0.63 |
| Ahmednagar | 102.0 | 70.8 | 15 | .. | 2.45 | +0.58 |
| Poona | 99.5 | 66.7 | 35 | .. | 1.82 | —0.07 |
| Sholapur | 108.7 | 76.7 | 24 | .. | 7.30 | +4.88 |
| Bijapur | 102.7 | 77.8 | 36 | .. | 7.16 | +4.78 |
| Belgaum | 97.2 | 68.0 | 24 | .. | 6.47 | —3.35 |
| Aurangabad | 102.1 | 73.1 | 19 | .. | 1.74 | —0.24 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 107.9 | 79.9 | 38 | .. | 3.60 | —0.65 |
| Hyderabd | 104.5 | 78.2 | 61 | .. | 7.16 | +3.89 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalaore | 90.8 | 78.2 | 67 | .. | 6.23 | +0.70 |
| Calicat | 88.7 | 74.8 | 89 | 0.40 | 7.98 | —4.76 |
| Cochin | 89.9 | 77.5 | 77 | 0.01 | 18.22 | —7.85 |
| Colombo | 88.1 | 74.2 | 97 | 2.06 | 33.36 | —0.46 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Maslipatam | 95.5 | 81.4 | 73 | .. | 3.50 | —4.31 |
| Bellary | 103.3 | 80.5 | 34 | .. | 4.90 | +0.06 |
| Cuddapah | 106.4 | 83.2 | 51 | .. | 3.77 | —2.10 |
| Madras | 94.3 | 81.6 | 76 | .. | 9.75 | —11.88 |
| Bangalore | 89 3 | 68.7 | 68 | .. | 8.40 | +1.70 |
| Coimtore | 93.9 | 70.6 | 84 | .. | 10.79 | —2 32 |
| Trichanopoly | 101.3 | 72.2 | 81 | .. | 10.03 | —2.19 |
| Negapatam | 93 9 | 73.3 | 98 | .. | 13.16 | —18.29 |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 15th.

These of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in | — | 29.744 |
| Temperature of Air | degree | 88.9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " | 76 8 |
| Dew Point | " | 74.1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | — | 0.728 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | — | 0.2 |
| Maximum temperaturefiot Air | " | 90 8 |
| Minimum do do | " | 78.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNW,WNW.NW. | |
| Movement of Wind do | miles. | |

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 12.

S S Kalyan, Finch, Shanghai, etc.

### DEPARTURE.

May 12.

S S Lauterfels, Wittenberg, Hamburg via Calcutta, etc.

S S Fultala, Fisher, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ganges Maru, Yamaguchi, Kobe.
S S Atholl, Lennie, Durban.
S S John Sanderson, Blaney, Hongkong, etc.
S S Kalyan, Finch, London, etc.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London, etc.
S S Streefkerk for Madras and Calcutta.
S S Nairang for Red Sea Ports, etc.
S S Benares for Calcutta.
S S Kalyan (to arrive) for London, etc.

S S Kalyan:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kalyan, 5268 tons, Captain S Finch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, etc, with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S Kaisha steamer Ganges Maru, 2734 tons, Captain M Yamaguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Fultala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 4172 tons, Captain J Fisher, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lauterfels:—The W and A Graham and Co's steamer Lauterfels, 3849 tons, Captain Wittenberg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Atholl:—The Cox and Co's steamer Atholl, 3031 tons, Captain R H Lennie, will sail to-day for Durban, with ballast.

S S John Sanderson:—The A Nemazi and Co's steamer John Sanderson, 2081 tons, Captain Blaney, will sail to-day for Hongkong, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Kalyan:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kalyan, 5628 tons, Captain S Finch, will sail to-day for London, etc, with the inward mail of the 13th instant, general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain F Cammack, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo.

### EXPORT.

May 12.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—372 cwts kismiss, M Jafarbhoy; 2 bags cow tail hair, Perfumery Raw Material Co; 150 cwts kismiss, S Laljee and Co; 168 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 14000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 49 tusks 2 pieces ivory, B Esmail and Co; 64 bales cow hides, Grindlay and Co; 15 bales cow hides, 1 bale goat skin, 5 bales ox and cow tail hairs, 195 cwts deer horn, G Sachedina; 1007 cwts C myrabolams, 30 cwts casein flour, C Jivanlal and Co; 54 bundles wool carpet, 8 bundles fox skin, 15 bundles lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 13 bales fox skin, Thos. Cook and Son; 58 bales cow skin, 13 bags cow hairs, Grindlay and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co; 67 bales wool, M Nissim; 100 bales wool, V Oomersey; 2225 cwts groundnut cake, B Hari Lele; 2375 cwts linseed cake. Birla Bros.

S S Gamaria for Melbourne:—21 cwts gum arabic, P K Lalkaka and Co; 121 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Arcturus for New York:—137 cwts gum olibanum, 500 cwts gum Persian, M Jafarbhoy; 4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Muristan for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, 6000 cwts gingelly seed, The Orient Co; 4000 cwts gingelly seed, 10000 cwts linseed, 8000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for London:—25 cwts kismiss, S Laljee and Co.

S S Mashobra for Hamburg:—50 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafarbhoy; 49 bales cotton, V Vishnoo.

S S Loredano for Hull:—1001 cwts myrabolams, B Damjee and Co.

S S Izabran for Dunkork:—880 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 574 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Gleneden for Antwerp:—1000 cwts linseed cake, Volkart Bros.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—107 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—4 cwts 5 lbs ivory, B Esmail and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

### IMPORT.

May 12.

S S Warora from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—250 cases corn flour, 53 cases oats, 25 bags almonds, 6228 drums cooking oil, 25 cases barley, 309 cases biscuits.

S S Baron Lovat from Cardiff, Agents Scindia S N Co, Ltd:—7875 tons coal, 663 tons coke.

S S Malwa from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—207 boxes silver, 11 boxes sovereign, 32 boxes bar gold, 15 boxes specie.

S S Trifels from Bremen, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—2 cases cement, 470 bags broken tiles, 34 crates tiles, 3 cases chemicals, 540 casks red lead, 5 casks aniline salt, 169 kegs 35 cans dyes paste, 19 drums 270 kegs 169 cases dyes dry, 2 cases glassware, 50 crates 76 cases glass bottles, 98 cases window glass, 7 cases plate glass, 6 cases hollow glass, 135 cases glass bangles, 70 cases hollow ware, 10 cases hard ware, 115 cases beer, 10 cases 248 bales paper, 30 cases washing blue, 196 cases 154 collis 35 barrels 102 bubbles 29 casks aniline colour, 20 casks soap, 2000 D bags sugar, 4 bales cotton carpets.


TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypoderm's syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AWARDS
At the
ALL INDIA PATNA HANDWEAVING EXHIBITION.
The following NINE MEDALS were awarded us at the above Exhibition for our Handloom Goods
TAKEN FROM STOCK:—
1 Gold medal, 5 Silver medals, 3 Bronze medals.
Apply for Samples of our products:—
Household Linen, Suitings, Shirtings, Dress Meterials.
We are also Makers of all kinds of Earthenware, Terracotta and Fireclay goods, and of Burglar Proof Safes.
THE COMMENWEALTH TRUST, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Late Basel Mission Industrials)
CALICUT
Malabar.

ELECTRIC

FANS.
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
ROBINS & MYERS' "BENGAL" FANS.
ALTERNATE & DIRECT CURRENT.
PRICES MODERATE.
Excelsior Electric Co.
181 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Tel. 5118

A prize-winner at the first annual Baby Show Argotti Gardens
Reared on Neave's Food.

NEARLY a century ago, Neave's Food commenced to achieve fame as a builder up of sturdy children. To-day it is known throughout the world. Being exceedingly rich in flesh forming albuminoids and boneforming salts, it assists teething, promotes healthy sleep, and lay the foundation on which healthy, happy childhood is built.
Easily assimilated and digested, Neave's Food form a complete diet for infants. Highly recommended by all the leading Medical Authorities.
BABIES THRIVE ON
Neave's Food
HAS REARED ROYAL BABIES.
Local or Provincial Agents Wanted
Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.
The Indo-Foreign Trading & Industrial Co. Ld
Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
STEEL - - -
SPRING - -
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
IMPORTANT TO
Railways Government, Works, Engineers, etc., etc.,
Best Warranted Steel Spring Flat bars of following sizes available of American quality. Tested & approved by Govt.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3" x 5/16" | 580 | bars | 4½" x ⅜" | 400 | bars. |
| 3" x ⅜" | 100 | " | 3" x 7/16" | 445 | " |
| 3½" x ⅜" | 450 | " | 4" x 1/2" | 310 | " |
| 4" x ⅜" | 370 | " | | | |

Apply sharp for prices stating requirements to
BOX NO. 8054. C/o. THIS PAPER

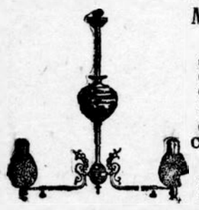
AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
SHIPCHANDLER CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fleul. Steel Wire Rore, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Strester Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana Masagon
Telephone 2457.

**H. N. MISTRY & Co.,**
Always large stock on hand of
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG. Telep. No. 741.

**New Smallest Arc Lamp.**

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern . . .
Low Consumption Simple, Reliable
*Price . . . . on application.*
**AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,**
Lohar Chawl, Prince's Street, BOMBAY No. 2

**MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST,**



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
*Catalogue Free,*
SOLE AGENTS
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## SITUATION IN MALABAR,

### MR KNAPP'S SURVEY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, Special Commissioner of Malabar, in a note, after reviewing his work of restortaion, says on the probable future attitude of Moplah population as follows:—It would be premature at present to make any prediction as to the relations of the Moplah population towards Government officials on the one hand and Hindus on the other. Even in parts of the area, where rebellion has been completely suppressed, as for instance, in the neighbourhood of such important places as Malappuram and Perintalamannar many Hindus are still unwilling to live in their *amsams* and confine themselves to visiting their property during day time. On the other hand, Moplahs, as they remain in uncertainty as to how many of them are going to be arrested, are unable to settle down until the police have been able to arrest and send for trial persons accused of serious offences and to deal with minor offenders. In the manner now proposed it would be useless to expect either complete restoration of confidence among Hindus or return of Moplahs to their normal lives, and until both these conditions have been fulfilled it is impossible to form any confident opinion as to what the future relations of the two communities will be.

FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

Continuing he says:—It is not yet possible to say finally what steps, if any, should be taken to protect forcibly converted Hindus from future Moplah violence. There are some *amsoms* to which forcible converts can certainly not at present return and many of them are being kept in Calicut in relief camp, specially provided for the propose. Proposals for deportation under Moplah Outrages Act of ring leaders in these acts of forcible conversions are being made by the District Magistrate. The present hope is that with the removal of these ringleaders the danger of violence of Moplahs against converts who have since reverted to Hinduism will be greatly reduced. Efforts are also being made to find some way of bringing home to the Moplah the fact that forcible conversions in which he indulges are not recognised by other Mahomedans as consonant with true principles of Islam. So far, the best method of effecting this has not been discovered and I can at present say no more on this point.

WHY MOPLAHS WERE NEGLECTED.

Answering the question why belief afforded was apparently confined to Hindus and Christians ignoring the Moplah population he says it was perhaps not unnaturally assumed that military operations carried on over a large area implied cessation of all ordinary occupation and that relatives of rebel Moplahs, as well as Moplah males, who took no part in the rebellion, must necessarily be in distress. Up to the end of last year any detailed enquiry into the condition of the Moplah resident was wellnigh impossible, seeing that large areas were actually in the hands of rebel forces but such official enquiries as were found practicable disclosed no such distress as was assumed. A few Moplah women and children found their way to Calicut at the outset of the rebellion and were relieved by the Congress Committee and a few more were admitted later into relief camps at Quillandy; but there was nothing whatever to support stories which were spread early in December of thousands of starving Moplah women and children concentrated at various points in the rebel area. On the contrary, observations of those who were most in touch with the actual conditions in Ernad led to the conclusion that Moplahs as a whole were more than usually prosperous. A large amount of loot, both in the shape of money and grain, had fallen into their hands. Stories of Moplah destitution, however, continued to be circulated and it was for this reason that in early January that a committee of Mahomedan gentlemen who could visit as much of rebel area as possible and advise me as to the condition there was appointed. The Committee came to the conclusion that the time was approaching when relief would be needed by a large number of Moplah women and children whose menfolk had either been killed or imprisoned. This conclusion was communicated to the Relief Committee which has since formed a special sub-committee to deal with Moplah relief.

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## *Important Notice !*

**The Corporation has received the following letter from Government:**

*Darjeeling, the 7th May, 1922.*

*Sir,*

*The attention of Government has been drawn to the circulars and advertisements published and issued by the Asiatic Investment Corporation, Ltd., in which the operations of the Corporation have been set out for public information. Government are advised that the action of the Directors in accordance with the terms of these circulars and advertisements is illegal, and they have no alternative but to test it in the Courts, and it is proposed to take steps accordingly. I am therefore directed to enquire what action the Corporation propose to take in the matter.*

*I have the honour to be,*
*Sir,*
*Your most obedient Servant,*
*(Sd.) J. DONALD,*
*Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

¶ As has been already stated the Corporation has been advised otherwise, but in view of the above, the Corporation has decided to postpone the Drawing advertised to take place on the 15th instant, though otherwise carrying on business as usual. Meanwhile the Corporation will afford Government every facility and assistance towards a speedy disposal of the matter.

¶ The Corporation is supported by the opinion of eminent counsel and intends to spare no effort in establishing this opinion in the Courts, and it is believed that the matter can be disposed of within three weeks from now.

¶ In the event of the Corporation failing to establish the legality of their Scheme, all premiums will be refunded with as little delay as possible, and steps taken with a view to the recovery of the stamp duty.

¶ The Corporation has no reason to suppose that Government impugns its bonafides and believes that the pending proceedings are to be instituted merely as a test of the legality of the Scheme.

13-c, Old Court House St.,
CALCUTTA.
9th May, 1922.

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(Signed) F. COLLINS,
Manager and Secretary.

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# Literature and Art.

## INDIAN POLITICS.

**The Future of Indian Politics-by Annie Besan**
**The Asian Library, Theosophical Publishing House**
Adyar Madras. 1922.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who has now suffered such a strange and rapid eclipse in popular estimation in India has written this book with an intention to offer to those interested in the fate of India and Great Britain a picture showing the problems that India has to solve in the near future in connection with Self-determination and self-Government, and as Mrs. Besant would like a put it "in her decision between solitary independence and Partnership in a Commonwealth of free nations under the British Crown." The whole trend of the book is to dec- any idea of the possible achievement of such solitary independence, but one notes with some regret that a writer of the calibre of Mrs. Besant cannot escape the temptation of developing absurdly partisan views while stating her case. The book contains a good deal, in fact a severe critic would be inclined to say a disproportionately good deal, of the personal efforts of Mrs. Besant in bolstering up the Montford Reform Scheme. The earliar portion of the volume covers familiar ground. In its introduction we are given a birds' eye view of the relations between India and Great Britain from the time when Elizabeth of England "gave a Charter to the Governor and Company of merchants of London trading in the East Indies," to the end of the East India Company's rule and the assumption of Indian administration by the British Crown. With her usual success in summarising political facts and opinions, Mrs. Besant takes up step by step from the first National Congress to the outbreak of the War. And then we come to the change in the Indian attitude as regards England.

The latter portion of the book is sheer polemics. Mrs. Besant describes the new spirit in India chiefly by quoting extracts from her speech as President of the Indian National Congress in 1917. She had sketched out the causes of what she called at the end of 1917 the new spirit in India and "reading that sketch to-day in 1922" she remarks "I do not feel that I can better it, as it has the advantage of marking the place held at the end of 1917 by the national movement in India, as seen by one who was among the leaders in that struggle which had ended in triumph."

It is just this sense of triumph regarding the success of the Reforms Act which Mrs. Besant and her adherents possess, but which is not shared by the vast mass of Mahatma Gandhi's followers, which renders the latter portion of Mrs. Besant's book such an uncertain guide. Her reading of the future of Indian politics depends so essentially upon the acceptance of the Montford reforms as a step towards a definite goal, that for those who rightly persist in condemning those reforms, that reading is bound to appear wholly mistaken. Her glorification of Mr. Montagu, her certificate to Lord Chelmsford who in her opinion had the courage to declare at the opening of the Indian Legislature that autocracy was abandoned," her lament that the "nobility of their action in not yet appreciated," will fall flat upon a people who are at present in no mood to be convinced by argument that the reforms have brought them nearer their goal or that autocracy has been abandoned in India, when facts to the contrary share them in the face, when arrests and imprisonments follow each other in such rapid succession, and when as the first friuits of the Reforms they find the Indian Ministers unable to stem the tide of repression.

Mrs. Besant pays a great tribute to Mr. Tilak and the Marathas, the tribute we suspect, being offered with the idea, that the Maratha politician as a type will not remain a complete and confirmed non-cooperator. Against Mr. Gandhi, however, her criticism becomes voluble and at times childish. It is unworthy of Mrs. Besant to tell her numerous reading public that "Swaraj was to be attained in a year and on August 1, 1921, the first step was taken in the Malabar Rebellion." To tell them further that "Swaraj was to arrive on September 30th or October 1, 1921; on October 31; on December 31, at the Congress. It is as far off as ever." So little does she make an attempt to interpret accurately the non-violent creed of Mr. Gandhi, so prejudiced is her outlook regarding the methods which he has propounded for obtaining self-Government that the can only indulge in captious criticism. "Under the Gandhi Raj" she says, "there is no free speech, no open meeting unless for non-co-operators. Social and religious boycott, threats of personal violence, spitting, insults in the streets are the methods of suppression." Mrs. Besant must have had a large experience in England of election times and she cannot except that every popular movement the ordinary man in the street under the stress of great excitement will behave as if he were a high-browed intellectual with a fine aesthetic sense. Mrs. Besant, however, hurries on to assure her readers regarding the non-cooperation movement that "it is the queerest revolution that ever was, since Gandhi replaced Tilak; it has had the queerest Career and has now the queerest collapse." And the wonder of it is that she thinks that "by the time Mr. Gandhi comes out it is even quite likely that we may have reached Home Rule.' After this it is not very difficult to understan! that Mrs. Besant describes herself in her book as a leader in Indian politics that was and has to content herself with describing the non-cooperation movement as mid-summer madness

## A GOOD SCRIBE.

**The Works of Max Beerbohm. William Heinemann. London.**

Max Beerbohm may be, as he himself says, "a trifle outmoded." And he who craves no knighthood, "shall write no more." He stands aside with no regret. He thinks to be outmoded is to be a classic, if, the qualification is important, one has written well. Few can have the confidence. Max Beerbohm has the confidence. He is justified in the confidence. He has "acceded to the hierarchy of good scribes." He therefore deserves the niche he rather likes. The publishers have rendered a service in having won his reluctant consent for the uniform edition. The edition is autographed and therefore limited. The book contains essays which display his characteristic humour. It is really humour, not a mere clever juggling with words. There is surely wit and scholarship as well. But there is also something more than wit and scholarship. There is the charm of the personality which enlightens and instruets but does not preach or patronise. "The Pervasion of Rouge," for instance, would win the appreciation of even the most rabid of feminists who usually resent the innocent masculine libels against their sex. His account of "1880" is delightful. It was the period when Beauty first began to enjoy a social vogue. Men and women, he says, "hurled their mahagony into the streets and ransacked the curio-shops for the furniture of Annish days. Dados rose upon every wall, sunflowers and the feathers of peacocks curved in every corner, tea grew quite cold while the guests were praising the willow pattern of its cup. Into whatsoever ball-room you went, you would surely find, among the women in tiaras and the fops and the ditinguished foreigners, half a score of comely ragamuffins in velveteen, murmuring sonnets, posturing, waving their hands." The vogue was manifest everywhere in the pastoral plays, the alliance of aristocracy with "Professional Beauty," and the incursion of those, pretty creatures, the American ladies, who "clad in Worth's most elegant confections," drawled, the writer, remarks, their way through their great portals. It was His Royal Highness that "discovered the inhabitants of America." In "Poor Romeo" the author exhibits human weaknesses whose tragic significance is generally lost on account of their daily familiarity. The author has succeeded in keeping his purpose intact. He does not offend.

## LALA LAJPAT RAI.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S TRIAL.—By Anand Narain Sewal, B.A., L.L.B., Assistant Editor, The "Tribune," with a foreward by Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni Published by Messrs. Rama Krishna and Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.

"I used to think a prison was a fearful place,
Where only knaves and fools were whipped for sin;
But now it seems a shrine of goodliness and grace,
Since you went in
I used to think a prisoner, a leprous wretch of taint
The proper thing for righteousness to shun:
But now the meanest felon is as hallowed as a Saint—
Since you are one."

S. A. de Witt in "Good Morning."

The arrest and conviction of Lala Lajpat Rai (with his three distinguished colleagues) on a flimsy charge, his release, rearrest for a different offence, and subsequent conviction constitute one of the darkest episodes in British Indian history. Constitutionally incapable of tolerating cant, wherever found, Lalaji had, by his relentless outspokenness, become a thorn in the side of the bureaucracy. He was therefore clapped into jail by stretching the connotation of a "public meeting" so as to extend the bureaucratic ban even to a meeting of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee. His letter to Mahatma Gandhi makes it clear that he was not out to seek arrest, for the Congress had not launched offensive civil disobedience.

Mr. Anand Narain Sewal deserves the thanks of the public for having brought together, all papers relating to Lalaji's case and press comments on it. He will shortly issue a book dealing with Mr. Lajpat Rai's second trial.

## MAHATMA'S TRIAL.

India on Trial! Published by the Ahimsa Ashrama, Triplicane, Madras and priced at As10.

This book is the first of the Ahimsa Mala series. It contains a very valuable collection of translations of Mahatma Gandhi's writings in the "Navjivan" besides the inspiring literature on his trial.

The book opens with a Gujerati poem, "who is a true Vaishnav," dear to Gandhiji, which he sang with his students when he departed from the Ashrama when arrested at Sabarmati. We are told how the Satyagrahis in South Africa marched in thousands with the tune of the poem on their lips. But the special interest of the book is centered in the excellent translations of the Mahatma's writings in the "Navjivan." The vernaculars which we spoke while we were children and through the medium of which we were taught to read and write have a charm all their own. Mahatma's English style in inimitable and forceful; but those that have read his original Gujerati have pronounced with one voice that he has wrought about quite a revolutionary change in Gujrati literature. For simplicity and freedom from affectation his style is hard to beat. How he succeeds in giving expression to some of his most complicated and abstract ideas in simple and familiar phrases remains a problem to the "Saksharas" of the language. Those who love Gandhiji's Gujerati writiags will follow the English translation with pleasure and profit. The publishers have made the little volume all the more attractive by adding the appreciations of India's saintliest son by Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson and the Rev. not Mr. Holmes of New York.

## MAHATMA GANDHI.

The world Significance of Mahatma Gandhi by John Haynes Holmes. Published by the Community Church, New York City. Price 10 cents.

"It is in this programme of Non-resistance, applied on a vast scale to social issues, that I find evidence of a significance in Gandhi's work which far transcends the borders alike of country and of race.....His arrest yesterday was the final evidence of his triumph. More terrible to England than any sword, is the steadfast patience of this one little man who, in the true spirit of love, 'beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. In Gandhi, if men be wise, the era of force at last comes to an end, and the era of peace and brotherhood begins!"

This is the lesson which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Community Church, New York, points out to the world from a careful study of Mahatma Gandhi's life and his movement. Mr. Holmes is not unknown to Indian readers, as he was the first American who saw in Mahatmaji's Movement a potent weapon for evolving spiritual harmony ut of the materialistic chaos of the modern world. Since he delivered his first sermon from the Community Pulpit—which "by tradition and practice, is a free platform dedicated to the ideal of truth" Mr. Holmes has had more time to devote to a study of the life of this "creative spiritual genius?" And to view his work in its proper per-spective. To him "Gandhi is incomparably the greatest man now living in the world," and he "can imagine no truer baptism of the soul than knowledge of this eastern saint," whose "name falls on the heart like the gentle dew from heaven." While to Sir Sankaran Nair, who spent his passion against the Punjab excesses by first withdrawing himself from Simla and then translating himself to Whitehall, Mahatma Gandhi is a 'fantastic visionary,' sowing the seed of anarchy, to Mr. Holmes, he is the "Saviour of the world," born to destroy the devouring Frankenstein of modern Materialism and re-instate the "spirit of his people —their simplicity, their art, their religion, their mystic comradeship with one another and with God". Actuated by an anxious longing for the redemption of mankind from its "curse of commercialism," its "horror of machine exploitation and production, "the slavery of wage labour and the whole black system of capitalistic" tyranny, this dispassionate spectator of non-Coperation activity sees in the author thereof the "Christ of our age."

## C. R. DAS,

[Life of C. R. Das. by G. R. Masur Published at Kumta Price annas 8.].

The need for more political literature in the vernaculars, either bio-graphical, historical or philosoplical, is keenly felt. It is undoubted that the political awakening of a people is best achieved by an extensive distribution among the people of simple interesting pamphlets, supplemented by vigorous propaganda on the platform. Since, in, India, personalities, as embodying certain ideals of life, have a greater dogree of influence over the people than in the west, the production of biographical literature is here of higher value than any theoretical enunciation of political philosophy. It is from this point of view that we welcome the Life of Deshabandhu Das in the Kanarese language. The author takes the reader through all the various phases of Mr. Das's eventful life, and the homely, glimpses which he here and there gives into his hero's life make the book eminently readable.

## AN ENGLISHWOMAN SEES IT THROUGH.

"India and the English", by (Mrs.) Barbara Wingfield-Stratford. (Jonathan Cape, London).

Mrs. Barbara Wingfield-Stratford's book is not quite so remarkable a book, as one is led to believe by the encomium showered by the Rt. Hon V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who contributes a "Preface" to the book; nor is it so badly one-sided as the "Times" reviewer unfairly suggests. The book is not altogether without merit. The author is one of the few English people who have brought to bear on their outlook of things Indian, even a limited measure of sympathetic understanding. Her main fault, in the eyes of prestige-ridden imperialists appears to be her mild condemnation of the idiosyncracies of English men and women in India. Besides, she accuses, not without justification, 'nine Anglo-Indians out of ten of an almost fanatical hatred of *the natives* and their contempt of things Indian generally, mingled with a strange kind of 'collective fear that makes them acclaim with hysterical joy any crude and melodramatic effort at suppressing the natives.' Bitterest of all the pills Mrs. Wingfield-Stratford has administered to the self-complacency of the Anglo-Indian hierarchy is her unvarnished statement that this spirit of hatred and contempt for Indians and things Indian is "most common of all in members of the Indian Civil Service, the real rulers of the people, who are nearly always prejudiced against Indians personally, just and fair as they may be in their official capacity." Those who are conversant with the true state of affairs, will, on the contrary feel, that Mrs. Wingfield-Stratford has erred considerably on the side of moderation in exposing the faults of Anglo-India. Mr. Sastri whose "Preface" is conceived in a pontifical vein goes to the other extreme altogether, because, obviously, the author is a firm believer in the Reforms. Of course, it goes without saying that the author has brought to bear on her study of things Indian a breadth of outlook and catholicity of judgment not very common among Englishmen or women who flit across India as little better than migratory birds or globe-trotters and keep themselves exclusively to the society of their own countrymen or find endless pleasure in the gups and scandals of the clubs. Mrs. Wingfield-Stratford has taken pains to understand her subject and tried to show that India is not after all that horrible land of fevers and prickly heat, but possesses charms and attractions to those who care to probe beneath the drab surface which presents itself to the erratic vision of the bureaucrat. Mr. Sastri, while prolific in his praise of the author—and we do not grudge her the praise,—has at least no good word to say of "the man on the spot", and it is in itself refreshing in view of the tendency among Anglo-Indian die-hards and globe-trotters to apotheosize him. For once, we are agreeably pleased to find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Sastri, that "the ignorance of which the Anglo-Indian sometimes makes a boast at the end of a life-time spent in India is not the lack of knowledge, but the possession of wrong knowledge." And likewise may it be said of those who plume themselves on their moderation that their fault is the slavish tendency to ape everything foreign without assimilating it to their just needs and requirements. The result is, as a writer in the "Hibbert Journal" has well put it, that "the few who have really come under the influence of western culture have read, marked, and learned, but have seldom inwardly digested; they have been like actors uneasy in their fancy dresses, and playing parts into the spirit of which they could not enter. These are types of hybrid failures. . . . We cannot be proud of them; history hereafter will quote them as the finest instances of natures wrenched awry by the incompatible ideals of East and West." These are the people whose slave-mentality has arrested the free development of their cerebral activities and rendered them incapable of thinking in terms independently of the State teachings of our bureaucratic mentors. To such as these Mrs. Wingfield-Stratford's book comes as "the gentle dew from heaven." The author, in a chapter entitled "England and India", has tried to perpetuate the old fiction that "India, as a nation, recognizes the desirability of remaining a member of the British Empire. Probably, indeed", she continues, "since the Hindus have never (?) been a very warlike nation by preference, they will wish their country to enter into perpetual partnership with Britain both for practical and sentimental reasons. For there is, after all, a great deal of real affection for England amongst Indians. Probably there is among those Indians she has met with during her stay in India. More remarkable still is the author's panegyric on the success (!) of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. A Sir William Vincent or a Sir Harcourt Butler might well feel jealous of the author, when they read that these "reforms have been a great step in the right direction, and a wonderfully successful one so far. In spite of gloomy prophecies Indians have shown themselves under the new conditions to be capable of statesmanlike action, reasonable, quick to learn, and not afraid of responsibility. The pace at which their political education is proceeding has been a surprise to all, and their moderation a justification of the really bold and generous step we have at last taken. More and more power in the disposal of their own revenues should be given to the Indian people, more adequate representation, more posts should be filled by Indians and less by Englishmen until at last—at no very distant day we will hope—full Dominion Home Rule is possible, and India will be no longer a child politically, but a great sister-nation, helping us even as we help her." We have no wish to intrude our own thoughts on the enchantment of the author's pleasing dream, but we shall leave her to serenely enjoy the praise that has been bestowed upon her by Mr. Sastri.

## THE POET AS ESSAYIST.

CREATIVE UNITY. Essays by Rabindranath Tagore. pp. 203. 75sh. 6d. (Macmillan & Co.). Thacker & Co. Ltd. Bombay.

There is no doubt that Rabindranath Tagore, India's Poet par excellence, with a world-wide fame, possess the magic touch of *Paris* or the Philosophers's stone. Whatever he handles he turns into gold. No matter how base the metal, how lonely the subject, how homely the illustration, as soon as it has passed through the crucible of this poet's mind it is clothed with an indefinite spiritual charm which can only be appreciated by those who have the good fortune to have fallen victims to the witchery of the writiug, of this modern Prince of poets of the East. It can be said of him, as was said of Goldsmith by Macaulay, and with infinitely greater depth of meaning, that there is nothing which he touches that he does not adorn. Whatever comes from the heart of Tagore has a charm of its own. The style and the thought are unmistakable. He lifts you in spite of yourself to an heaven of bliss. He takes you 'Willy-nilly' to the very heart of the universe.

Under the title of 'Creative Unity,' the poet presents the public with ten essays of which the first four 'The Poet's Religion,' 'The Creative Ideal,' The Religion of the Forest,' and 'An Indian Folk Religion' are in reality prose poems in which both the thought and the style are exquisite. As one reads, he is lifted on to a higher plane and is forced to reflect. He realises not only the past glory of India, but the untold wealth of the spiritual dower, which even in her present abasement, she still possesses. She has something with her so peculiarly and inalienably her own, and of that something all the unscrupulous expoliters of the materialised West can never denude her.

They may take away the Peacock throne, and empty the mines of Golconda of their diamonds, or rob her of her mineral wealth, or lay desolate her rich forests, but the songs which her poets have sung, and the spirituality with which her saints are clothed and the transcendant thought to which her philosophers have aspired, still remain her own, and before it bows, awed and conquered, the materialism of the West.

The following quotations from the introduction to the book, give the main thought which is worked out in a masterly way in the Essays:—

"It costs me nothing to feel that I am; it is no burden to me. And yet if the mental, physical, chemical, and other innumerable facts concerning all branches of knowledge which have united in myself could be broken up., they would prove endless. It is some untold mystery of unity in me, that has the simplicity of the Infinite and reduces the immense mass of multitude to a single point."

"This One in me knows the universe of the many. But, in whatever it knows, it knows the one in different aspects."

"This One in me is creative. Its creations are a past time, through which it gives expression to an ideal of unity in its endless show of variety."

"This One in me not only seeks unity in knowledge, for its understanding and creates images of unity for its delight, it also seeks union in love for its fulfilment."

"To give perfect expression to the One, the Infinite, through the harmony of the many; to the One, the Love, through the sacrifice of self, is the object alike of our individual life and our society."

It would be difficult for any summary to give any idea of these poetico-philosophic essays etherealised by spiritual thought and poetic insight. They must be read and enjoyed. They are things of beauty that defy description and analysis, and elude capture. The poet lays under contribution all what i best in western poetical thought and blending with it all that is spiritual in the ideals of the singers of the East, shows us the perfection of unity which results from the harmonious union of both. "Humanity," says Tagore "for ages has been busy with the one great creation of spiritual life. Its best wisdom, its discipline, its literature and art,—have been for this. But the harmony of contrary forces, which give their rhythm to all creation, has not yet been perfected by man in his civilisation, and the creator in him is baffled over and over again."

In the Essay on "The Spirit of Freedom" is the following significant passage:—"He only has freedom who ideally loves freedom himself and is glad to extend it to others. He who cares to have slaves must chain himself to them; he who builds walls to create exclusion for others builds walls across his own freedom; he who distrusts freedom in others loses his moral right to it"

We commend the book whole-heartedly to all those who love India. It ushers usinto an Indian atmosphere of thought and meditation, not narrow and exclusive, but ennobled by the charm of intellectual freedom, by the friendliness of co-operation and the sense of brotherhood of all God's children throughout the world, living, working, striving for the attainment of one divine purpose.

## THE AHLE HAQQ.

(BY G. K. N.).

The Highlands of Asia were at one time religiously dominated by the Zoroastrians. The discipline of the Church was not uniform. We have reason to believe that the prime religion early branched off into sects. Properly speaking, the modern Parsis are followers of only a sect of that wide religious system which had disseminated itself over the larger part of Aryan and Mongolian Asia. For a time Buddhism co-existed with Zoroastrianism. Then came Christianity, and the traces of Zoroastrianism began to be faint. Six hundred years later rose Islam, and thereafter we find the ancient countries having their religious hegemony divided superfically between Christians and Moslems. We say superficially, because among these Moslems there are many whose daily beliefs are hardly in consonance with any of the acknowledged doxologies. We have, for instance, the Kurds who are divided into numerous clans and have hardly any common bond in religion, which is Islam of a sort.

A most interesting community in Persia and neighbouring countries are the Ahle Haqq. The number of European writers who have studied them is legion. But up till now, their scriptures were not adequately studied. They were known and even referred to by Islamic writers such as the author of the Dabistan, by the great Ibn Hazm, and by the better known Shahrastani. Among the illustrious European writers who have noticed the peculiarities of this extraordinary sect are Rawlinson, Gobineau, and the Russian Zukovski. We have now available to us a work which combines a penetrating study of all its predecessors with a first-hand familiarity with the members of the sect. The book is by M. Vladimir Minorsky, one of the erudite but impoverished Russian refugees who have taken up their residence in France. M. Minorsky is no novice in his studies. He is the author of a dozen valuable works, unfortunately mostly in Russian, relating to Persia and the neighbouring countries. Those of outstanding value among them are his Studies of the Kurds, his East Persian Frontier, his description of the Delimitation of the Turco-Persian Border, and above all, the Ancient Monuments in the basin of Lake Urumiya.

The Ahle Haqq, whom M. Minorsky most carefully studies in this French publication, hold that Mahammad is the last of the five great Prophets; that he is only an intercessor between man and God; that true wisdom and justice belong to God alone; and that the Revelation of Ali is the first and the last word of God addressed to man. The five pillars of Moslem religion, namely: pilgrimage, prayer, fast, alms, and even the profession of faith, are not regarded by them as obligatory. According to them, Jesus was not the only Incarnation. Nor is he the representative of perfect Revelation. He is not dead, for his body did not comprise his personality. Jesus, in his essence, is the same as Ali. This sect who are really the deifiers of Ali. do not recognice the Khilafat of the Sultan. A peculiar article in their religious belief allows them the permission to acknowledge their true religion to the Governor of the province or to a body of educated men. But they are at liberty to deny it in the presence of the ignorant mob. Moreover, they can embrace another faith without being charged with apostacy. As regards the Jehad, they hold that this war is only a spiritual struggle between men and their evil passions.

Among the Ahle Haqq, woman enjoys perfect equality with man. Whether to put on the veil or not is left to individual discretion. Monogamy is the rule. As we said, a fast is not obligatory. Still they observe peculiar abstinence from food for ten days during Moharram, when they eat but once in three days, and when that is found impossible, once in twenty-four or even twelve hours. Alavi is the name by which the sect is known among themselves. The essence of this creed is devotion to Ali. They are sometimes referred to as the Kazil Bash. They have no definite inspired book. But they have some dozens of secret manuscripts dealing with the teachings of Ali believed to be his *ipri Sirsima verba*. Some of these writings relate to the life of Ali. Others dwell on the saint's entourage The Nosaris are a branch of the Alavis. The spread of the community may be inferred from the fact that some of their saints are revered as much in Asia Minor as in Shiraz. Their peculiar creed has made little progress in Arabia or Egypt. The community numbers from two to three millions in Persia and Mesopotamia, while some fifty thousand are resident to the north of Aleppo. They are to be found also in Adana, Diarbakir, Smyrna and Salonika.

An important article of their faith reminds us of the well-known Shloka in the Bhagvad-Gita, according to which in course of time the true Verity manifests itself from age to age in harmony with the exigencies of the period. Thus Ali spoke to the world at one time through the personality of Moses. "If you live the life of Paul, you need not mind the fact that you bear a different name. Your nature is not your flesh and bones, but your good actions which are immortal." The Alavis do not believe at all in death. There is constant flux or change in life. The belief is a close parallel to, if not indentical with, the doctrine of transmigration. As regards the concepts of Heaven and Hell, the latter are not limited localities. The believer in paradise whilst still in this life. This indeed reminds us of our Indian doctrine of the Jivanmukta. God always manifests Himself to the devout in this world. Every Alavi, in fact, is in a position to touch this Incarnation. But to attain to that stage a preliminary initiation of seven to eight years is necessary. Besides the instructions of the spiritual guide, the Dede is necessary.

The Ahle Haqq cannot be said to be the deniers of the efficacy of prayer. But prayer among them does not assume the shape of set formula. They do not believe in ritual ablations. They have no mosques. They have religious reverence for and they study the five scriptures of Abraham, Moses, David, Jesus and Muhammad. Their mysterious doctrines, however, are esoteric, descended orally from father to son.

The student of Comparative Religion will find most interesting the last chapter in which M. Minorsky presents to us a translation of some of their sacred texts. The illustration, especially the one at page 100 where men as well as women of the Alavi sect are shown to us, convey a clearer idea of the fraternity than a good deal of the letter press. The book, as it is, is perhaps too tough meat for ordinary readers. It appeals rather to advanced scholars. M. Minorsky may be strongly recommended to bring out a more popular English version of his most painstaking and conscientious work. It is to be deplored that the Ahle Haqq have not been studied by an oriental eye. Mr. Ardesher Reporter of Tehran has collected interesting notes on them. He had access to where Europeans have probably been never allowed, entirely because Iran generally cherishes sentiments of affection towards the Parsis who approach the old country as sons of immemorial Orient.

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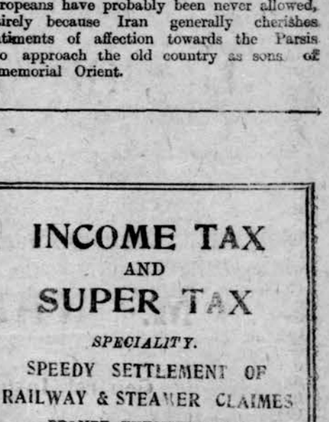

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